

Massey

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

York
County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1945

L. W. Johnson

County Agent

J. M. Aycock

temporary Assistant County Agent

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Cooperating with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

D. W. Watkins, Director

Clemson, South Carolina

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGENTS WORK

YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

1915

L. W. Johnson, County Agent

**John H. Aycock, Assistant County Agent
(Temporary)**

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

Clemson Agricultural College and the

United States Department of

Agriculture Cooperating

Extension Service

**D. W. Watkins, Director
Clemson, South Carolina**

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1.	Days agents spent in office	126
2.	Days agents spent in field	126
3.	Days agents worked	552
4.	Miles agents traveled	16,612
5.	Farm visits	2,091
6.	Different farms visited	725
7.	Office calls at agents office	2,515
8.	Telephone calls at agents office	2,399
9.	Meetings held or attended	238
10.	Attendance at these meetings	12,720
11.	Number communities in which extension work was conducted---	30
12.	Number farmers conducting demonstrations-----	106
13.	Number voluntary community leaders assisting with extension program	155

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Agricultural Economics

Two county outlook meetings were held and nine community outlook meeting with an attendance of 375. Ten complete farm records were completed. Agents cooperated with farm credit agencies in loaning \$163,850.00 to 305 farmers. Conducted 10 farm planning demonstrations.

Agricultural Engineering

There were 65 farm plans written by S.C.S. this year. The total farm plans written in county is 1460 with a total of 52,700 acres. Farm building plans furnished for 4 poultry houses, 3 breeder houses, 3 general purpose barns, 3 dairy barns, 2 hog houses, 2 sweet potato curing houses, 1 cold storage locker box plant, 3 trench silos, 3 sisal-kraft silos, 3 box type silos, 1 upright silo, and 8 home-made brooders. One general purpose and one beef barn completed, 1 cold storage locker box plant completed, One community assisted in getting electric lines. One hay drying unit installed, Two upright box silo construction demonstrations, 2 sisal-kraft, 2 concrete, 1 trench and 2 horizontal box silos. Four lespedosa seed harvesting demonstrations completed, One cotton picking machine demonstration held with attendance of about 2,000. Assistance given 22 gins in ginning and preparation of cotton. One irrigation demonstration planned. One cold storage locker box plant built, another had \$25,000 addition. Assisted with building of 2 turkey dressing plants.

Agronomy

Fifteen 5-acre cotton improvement demonstrations carried through with average yield of 896 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Placed orders for about 2,000 pounds of cotton seed from breeder and about 3,000 pounds indirectly to farmers. One county-wide one variety cotton improvement association with all 22 gins in county cooperating in giving grading and stapling service. Corn production demonstration placed 2, average yield of 35.9

bushels per acre. One hybrid corn demonstration carried out. Five wheat production demonstrations completed averaging 29 bushels per acre. Eleven oats demonstration completed averaging 36.5 bushels per acre. Two barley production demonstrations completed averaging 41 bushels per acre. Two lespedeza for hay production demonstration averaging 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons per acre. One kudzu hay demonstration averaging one ton per acre yield. Four legume for seed demonstrations (lespedeza) averaging about 525 pounds per acre. Five annual grazing crop demonstration completed, 133 cows grazed 233 days. Ten soil building rotation demonstrations carried with TVA unit test demonstration farms. Five combine mile demonstrations conducted.

Animal Husbandry

One purebred boar placed this year and five purebred gilts of Berkshires. One 4-H club girls sold \$150.00 worth of pigs from registered gilt. Instructions given meat cutter at York cold storage lockerbed plant by Animal Husbandry Specialist. Five purebred Hereford bulls placed valued at \$1,725.00 and 11 purebred beef females valued at \$3,800.00. Assisted with preparation of 250 acres permanent pasture for beef cattle.

Dairying

Placed 11 purebred dairy bulls valued at \$1,130.00. One purebred bull service demonstration. Sixteen purebred females placed valued at \$2,095.00. Twelve silage production demonstrations completed, average yield 8.2 tons, average cost \$1.37 per ton, total acres 65 $\frac{1}{2}$. Seven different type silos constructed in county. Summer grazing crops three demonstration, total acres 39, cows grazed 53, days grazed 222. Five winter grazing crop demonstrations, total acres 25, cows grazed 143, days grazed 273. Ten permanent pasture demonstrations conducted on ten unit test demonstration farms and a number of others set up this year under our milk production contest. Seven whole milk routes operating in the county, two from Carnation Milk Company, Shelby, N.C. and five from Borden Milk Company, Chester, S.C. There was a total of 3,217,200 pounds of milk marketed from the seven milk routes in the county in 1945. Eleven large dairies retailing whole milk in Rock Hill. New distribution plant organized in Rock Hill this year which will handle pasturized milk and manufacture other dairy products. Six purebred dairy animals marketed this year, three individually and three at Chester County Guernsey Sale at a total of \$1,580.00. Milk production contest conducted in county this year sponsored by Bank of York and Carnation and Borden Milk Companies. A total of \$175.00 in War Bonds and \$50 in milk utensils given as prizes. Forty-three farmers entered this contest and are showing a fine interest. The above amount offered will probably be doubled in 1946.

4-H dairy calf club members completed records this year showing a profit of \$ 4,303.93. Four-H calves were shown at Spartanburg County Fair, State Fair, York County Dairy Calf Club Show and special in York. Banquet was given 4-H calf club members and parents, and calves were shown on fair grounds in Rock Hill. Five hundred dollars was contributed by Rock Hill Board of Trade, Fair Association, Clover Trucking and Implement Co. for this show and banquet. Total winnings at all calf club showings \$ 896.50

Entomology and Plant Pathology

Mailed out seasonal letters to commercial peach producers on control of Curculio, Oriental Peach Moth, and peach borers. Monthly garden letter published giving control measures of garden insects and diseases. Dodder control by lespedeza seed producers. Demonstration of control of little leaf in our pine forest. Mr. Herrick started work this year with our commercial turkey growers. Demonstrations in chinch bug control with DDT and Sabadilla dust. Demonstrations in cattle louse control. Cooperated with beekeepers with Mr. Prevost and Mr. Pyser.

Forestry

Cooperated with farmers on selective cutting or thinning for pulpwood in cooperation with the Extension and State forester. Leaflets giving instructions on the above were enclosed in circular letters to better farm living committeemen and farmers. Three hundred and fifty acres were examined and 17,345 board feet of timber was marked on 16 acres. Fire prevention association in York County was organized and appropriation made by County Delegation. County ranger's headquarters at York, the county seat. 43,000 pine seedlings were purchased for planting, mostly loblolly pine, and 33,500 free seedlings were ordered for farmers. 200 cork oak seedlings were planted by two farmers in the county. Fifteen pine seedling plantings continued with L-H clubsters at fifteen schools in the county. Three pulpwood thinning demonstration planned this fall in pulpwood thinning contest.

Four-H Club Work

Twenty L-H clubs organized in county with 230 boys. Meetings held regularly, jointly with girls, on monthly dates. Four-H club camp held at Kings Mountain battleground Park with an attendance of 69 boys and girls. Representatives of L-H clubs attended one Conservation and Wild Life camp and one L-H leadership training camp. 171 completed records with total profit of \$ 9,215.76. Seventy-two L-H calf club boys made exhibits at Spartanburg County Fair, State Fair, Special Calf Club show at York and York County Dairy Calf Club show at Rock Hill and won a total \$896.50. Have a regular L-H club Council duly organized. One L-H club council meeting held this year. Two L-H club achievement days held with an attendance of 376. One Older Rural Youth clubs organized with 17 members.

Horticulture

Two result demonstration sweet potato production of 1 3/4 acres. Average yield per acre of No. 1's 213 bushels per acre, No. 2's 80 bushels per acre. Three sweet potato houses with capacity of 13,200 bushels, 13,000 bushels stored. Average charge per bushel for storage 13¢. Peach crop estimated at about 1000 cars of peaches were produced and practically all harvested and sold without loss. This made possible by additional labor of 300 prisoners of war at camp located at York during peach marketing season. Under Farm Labor Program one man employed to handle prisoners and one woman to keep books for the project. Two complete surveys were made of peach growers by county labor assistant and other assistants working with him. Complete canvass of all schools to enlist and mobilize boys and girls to help in peach harvesting. Assisted in planning one irrigation project of 20 acres to be planted in tomatoes.

Marketing

Four thousand eight hundred bushels of No. 1's, No. 2 and Jumbo sweet potatoes were marketed. Potatoes were marketed through Dehydration Plant at Caiden, through AAP and other commercial sweet potato marketing agencies. Total value all products bought \$23,616.00, all sold \$17,382.50, total bought and sold \$40,998.50. About 1000 cars peaches were marketed this year at an average price of probably \$2.25 per bushel. Inspection work done by Marketing Division of Clemson College and price support was given through the Surplus Commodities Marketing Division to stabilize prices. County agent gave assistance in marketing 3,217,200 pounds of whole milk on the seven milk routes in the county.

Poultry

One poultry flock demonstration record completed. Eighty-four hens laying an average of 131.6 eggs per hen, total income \$672.00, total profit \$158.00. Turkeys vaccinated, 15,100 birds handled, 1375 culled, 13,673 tested, 136 reacted on last test. Check-up by county agent in 1914 showed about 75,000 turkeys produced in the county and in 1915 150,000. Large dressing plant completed by Chas. Whitesides on western side of county this year. One turkey demonstration record completed with profit of \$862.19. 270 poults showed a labor income of \$3.19 per poult. Three turkey hatcheries in county with capacity of 80,000, approximate number hatched 95,000. Five chicken hatcheries with capacity of 132,160, approximate number hatched 107,000.

Visual Instruction

The Clemson motion picture machine was used to show pictures to 13 L-H clubs and Older Youth Club, and county L-H club camp to attendance of 535. Also held five meetings with motion picture machine assisting with Victory Bond Sale and two with colored farm people.

Publicity

Four newspapers in county, one daily, three weeklys. All articles given to two of these papers, some to all four. A total of 1592 individual letters written, 37 circular letters prepared with 14,353 copies mailed, 76 press articles published, 24 radio talks made, 1279 bulletins distributed. Regular broadcast program by farm and home agent given over Station WRHI, Rock Hill. County agent each 1st and 3rd Mondays, home agent each 2nd and 4th Mondays. Chester county agents on Wednesdays, Lancaster county agents on Fridays. All programs at 1:15 to 1:30 P.M.

**I. COUNTY, COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER FARM
AND HOME LEADERS**

1. County Agricultural Committee

a. How Members Were Selected: The County Agricultural Committee is comprised of farmers who represent a cross section of every type of farming in the county. Some are large farmers and some are small farmers and they come from every section of the county so that all sections might be represented. As the functions of this committee has increased and has grown larger, the original membership has cooperated in the selection of new members to be added. It is strictly an agricultural committee except two or three members which include those who are officials of other agricultural organizations in the county. In selecting the committee thought was also given to the selection of persons who are public spirited, cooperative and broadminded so that the program and other problems might be considered from a county-wide rather than a local standpoint. Altogether we believe that we have a fine body of men and women in our agricultural committee.

b. (List of names of members of County Agricultural Committee and Executive Committees on following pages).

MEMBERS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

W. E. Willkerson	Hickory Grove
W. W. Inman	Clover
W. T. Cates	York
F. T. Duice	Rock Hill, R-3
Roy G. Williams	Rock Hill, R-4
D. D. Johnston	Clover, R-2
E. A. Crawford	McConnellsville
S. S. Glenn	Clover, R-2
J. S. Rainey	Sharon
J. L. McCall	York, R-1
S. L. Paulkner	Kings Creek, R-1
E. W. Smith	Hickory Grove
W. C. Hood	Sharon, R-1
J. H. Patrick	Clover, R-2
E. P. Glasscock	Catawba
S. R. Faires	Rock Hill, R-5
W. H. Spencer	Catawba, R-1
R. M. Howell	Clover, R-3
W. D. Hints	Rock Hill, R-4
S. L. Patterson	Rock Hill, R-5
H. B. Driscoll	Rock Hill
Fred Thomas	Clover, R-3
J. H. Aycock	Sharon, R-2
A. R. Wham	Rock Hill
Clarence Seim	Rock Hill, R-4
B. R. Hook	Clover, R-2
Earl Hatchford	Sharon, R-1
R. M. Mitchell	Sharon, R-1
L. S. Lindler	Rock Hill, R-4
B. D. Epps,	Fort Mill, R-1
D. G. Lesslie,	Rock Hill, R-2
Mrs. A. A. Collings	Rock Hill, R-1
Mrs. M. H. Lineberger	Catawba
Mrs. J. R. Craig	Rock Hill, R-1
Mrs. Frank Craig	Rock Hill, R-2
Mrs. F. L. Baird	Clover, R-3
Mrs. E. B. Proctor	Rock Hill, R-5
Mrs. Fred Shillinglaw	Sharon
Mrs. H. L. Patterson	Fort Mill
Mrs. Fred Wilson	Fort Mill, R-1
Miss Lula Smith	York, R-1
Mrs. Alex Fewell	York, R-2
Mrs. A. H. Sturgis	Rock Hill, R-3
Mrs. K. L. Dandhead	Sharon
Mrs. E. M. Dickson	York, R-1
Mrs. Frank Strait	Rock Hill, R-5

2. Executive Committee and other Sub-committees of County Agricultural Committee.

Executive Committee

W. B. Wilkerson, Chairman	C. P. Blankenship
S. H. Paires	Mrs. A. A. Collings
E. W. Smith	Mrs. A. H. Sturgis
W. H. Spencer	Mrs. M. H. Lineberger
J. S. Rainey	Mrs. Fred Shillinglaw

Agronomy Committee

F. T. Duice, Chairman	J. H. Patrick
S. H. Paires	S. S. Glenn
W. C. Hood	J. L. McGill
W. D. Hints	R. H. Howell
E. A. Crawford	S. L. Patterson
D. D. Johnston	

Animal Husbandry Committee

E. P. Glascock, Chairman	Roy G. Williams
S. L. Faulkner	R. H. Howell
B. R. Hook	J. S. Rainey
Clarence Senn	

Horticultural Committee

W. W. Inman, Chairman	Mrs. Frank Craig
W. B. Wilkerson	Mrs. Fred Shillinglaw
Fred Thomas	Mrs. E. B. Proctor

Marketing Committee

Roy G. Williams, Chairman	W. D. Moss
W. B. Wilkerson	Mrs. J. E. Powell
E. P. Glascock	Mrs. Lindsay Thomas

Veterans Agricultural Advisory Committee

W. H. Spencer	D. D. Johnston
S. H. Paires	Roy G. Williams
E. W. Smith	S. S. Glenn
J. L. McGill	Earl Hatchford
S. L. Faulkner	W. D. Hints
J. S. Rainey	Mrs. Hook Dickson
E. D. Epps	Mrs. M. H. Lineberger
Clarence Senn	

Club Work Committee

Bobby Sturgis, Representing Boys' L-H Clubs
 Carolyn Windell, Club Girls
 Emma Sue McCarter, Youth Clubs

Representatives elected to State Agricultural Committee

Clarence Sem
Mrs. H. H. Linberger

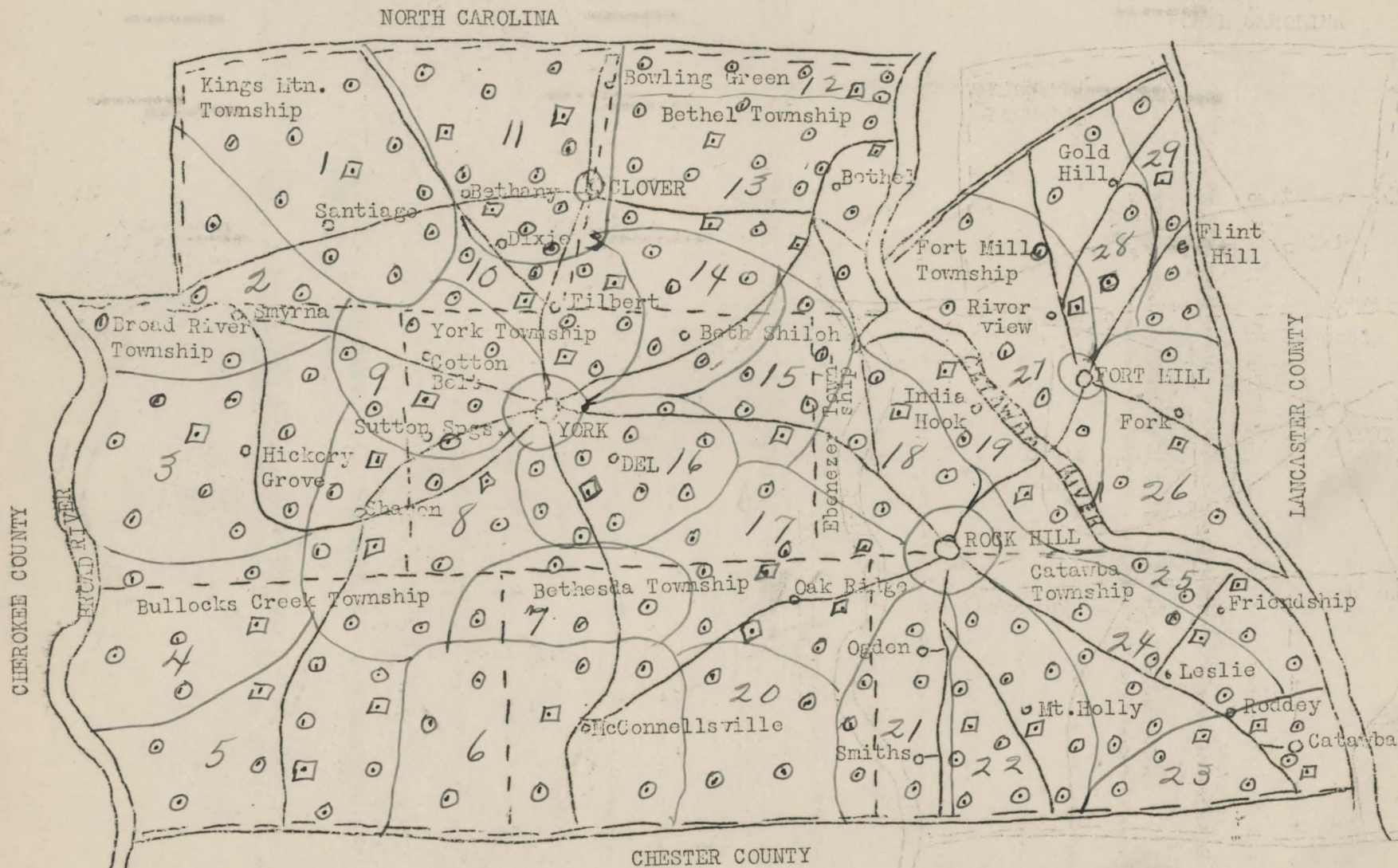
Rock Hill, R-4
Catawba, S. C.

3. Duties and Responsibilities of County Agricultural Committee

The duties of the County Agricultural Committee is to meet with the county agents and specialists of the Extension Service and study all of the available data touching upon the agricultural conditions of the county and to suggest a program of work which will best meet these conditions and work out the problems that need solution. This committee is to study the agricultural conditions of the county as a whole and make recommendations for the agricultural program which may be further modified by the people in the various communities so as to adapt it to the specific needs of these various communities. Two members of the County Agricultural Committee, one man and one woman, are elected annually to a State Agricultural Committee.

4. Organized Communities

<u>Name of Communities</u>	<u>Number voluntary Community leaders</u>
Bullocks Creek	11
Hopewell	7
Sharon	14
Hickory Grove	8
Sayra	7
Cotton Belt	9
Santiago, Mountain View, New Zion	12
Bethany	13
Filbert	12
Ridge	8
Bethel	22
Beth Shiloh	9
Tirzah	5
Dolphin	14
Arthries	5
McConnellsville	7
Bethesda	5
Oak Ridge	14
Ogden	8
Mt. Holly	17
Catawba-Harmony	6
Friendship	7
Leslie	11
Fork	4
Gold Hill, Flint Hill, Riverview	20
India Hook	5
Newport	7



Outline Map of County Showing Location of Organized Communities and residences of members of County and Community Leaders.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Santiago-Mountain View | 7. Guthrie | 14. Both Shiloh | 21. Ogden | 28. Gold Hill |
| 2. Smyrna | 8. Sharon | 15. Trench | 22. Mt. Holly | 29. Flint Hill |
| 3. Hickory Grove | 9. Cotton Belt | 16. Delphia | 23. Catawba-Harmony | |
| 4. Hopewell | 10. Filbert | 17. Oak Ridge | 24. Leslie | |
| 5. Bullocks Creek | 11. Bethel | 18. Newport | 25. Friendship | |
| 6. McConnellsville | 12. Ridge | 19. India Hook | 26. Fork | |
| | 13. Bethel | 20. Bethesda | 27. Riverview | |

4. Programs and Campaigns handled through Voluntary Leaders in 1945

1. 10-Point Food and Feed Program
2. Sale Victory Bonds and Stamps
3. Seeding fall grains

1. 10-Point Food and Feed Program: This program was the main program for the year and was started in January. Every available means was utilized to advertise this program, such as newspapers, radio, circular letters, meetings and personal contact. The community committeemen were used to some extent all along the line but principally this program was gotten before the people through newspaper advertising. All four of the newspapers of the county were contacted and they carried full page advertisements listing the 10-Point Food and Feed Program and other pertinent data relating to it. The business houses in the four towns of Rock Hill, Clover, Fort Mill and York cooperated in paying for the advertisement of this program and some of them carried advertisement with mats individually and have been doing this to some extent through the year. The big obstacle encountered in carrying out this program was lack of labor on the farm. Farmers are doing all that they can and have barely been able to harvest the crops planted.

2. Sale Victory Bonds and Stamps: The 7th War Bond Campaign Sale was participated in by the county agent and our county organization of farm leaders was requested through circular letters to aid in sale of these war bonds. We did not hold meetings and check up was not made to ascertain exactly to what extent cooperation was obtained. Newspapers and radio also were used to advertise this campaign.

When the sale of Victory Bonds was initiated county agent contacted county chairman and with him worked out a program to reach the rural communities to promote the sale of Victory Bonds. Circular letters were sent to all of our farm leaders and to all farm people explaining conditions of the different bonds and the necessity for cooperating with our government by purchasing these bonds to carry on the expense of the war. Announcement of bond sale was carried on radio broadcast and county agent also arranged a series of meetings, with picture shows of war activities, over the county at white and colored schools.

3. Seeding Fall Grains: County agent did not hold meetings on this as farmers were too busy picking cotton and doing other farm work but the necessity for producing a large grain crop was pointed out and farmers were urged to get in the largest possible acreage. The medium of advertisement was again newspapers, circular letters, radio, and wheat production contest among the tenant farmers of York County.

II. EMERGENCY WARTIME ACTIVITIES:

1. Farm Labor Program
2. Scrap Collection
3. Sale War Bonds and Stamps
4. Food and Feed Production and Conservation

1. Farm Labor Program There was a change in the personnel of the county farm labor assistant, Mr. Roy C. Williams taking the place of Mr. S. W. Foster. There was already organized in the county a very efficient group in the different sections to carry on the program. This program consisted mainly of trying to locate local sources of farm labor for those who needed day or monthly hands, assisting in locating tenants, and mobilization more or less of different types of farm machinery to do all custom work possible and get owners to help out in their communities by public work with machinery.

The harvesting of the peach crop was one of the acute labor problems facing us this year. An intensive campaign was made, holding meetings at all of the schools, white and colored, enlisting volunteers to harvest peaches, and to do other farm work where needed. Just as this campaign was completed, movement was started to get a prison labor camp located at York to help with peach harvest. This required more meetings and an intensive checkup with all peach growers. This was done through our farm labor organization. Check up showed the growers wanting the prisoners, so after the usual procedure to obtain camp, which was pretty long, a prison camp with 250 prisoners was located at York and helped with the peach harvest. A very large percentage of the peach crop would have been lost if these prisoners had not been available to harvest the crop. Farm Labor Program provided a man to handle the prisoners and a bookkeeper to handle the money.

Another big difficulty of the farm labor program not mentioned was that of getting grain harvested last spring which was done without incident, also of getting as much grain sown this fall as possible.

2. Scrap Collection: There were no campaigns for scrap collection this year except some local campaigns in towns for paper. No requests were made to collect scrap iron. Farm women through their organization did collect fats.

3. Sale War Bonds and Stamps: Sale of War Bonds and Stamps has already been discussed in Paragraph 3 of Item 4, Programs and Campaigns handled through voluntary leaders.

4. Food and Feed Production and Conservation: I do not know how to differentiate this from the 10-Point Food and Feed Program as outlined above. Feed production was emphasized more in this county than food production since we are far short of the feed to carry the livestock and poultry that we have.

III. COOPERATION WITH WARTIME ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. County War Boards | 4. Assistance Returning War Veterans. |
| 2. ODT | |
| 3. OPA | |

1. County War Board: Most of the functions of the County War Board were taken over by the A.A.A. this year. Some requests, however, were received from draft boards in other sections about the status of draftees which required investigation.

2. ODT: The ODT still required considerable cooperation on the part of the county agent until the war ended explaining to farmers its various regulations and assisting them in getting certain application blanks and forms filled out and forwarded to the proper authorities.

3. OPA: The county agent also cooperated with OPA as a member of the local panel which held monthly meetings to discuss price regulation problems and to help acquaint our farm people with regulations. County agent also carried some material on price regulations in regular broadcasts made during the year.

4. Assistance Returning War Veterans: A county committee of farmers has been set up to confer with returning veterans who wish to farm and advise them whether they should undertake to farm considering their experience and financial status and other factors, to help decide what type of farming they should do, what farm they should purchase and what it should be worth. A similar committee was set up in Rock Hill by the Rock Hill Service Center of which the county agent is chairman. Quite a number of veterans are returning now with all kinds of requests to the county agent for assistance, which is being cheerfully rendered. This type of service will increase greatly for some months yet.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Work in agricultural economics and farm management in 1945 consisted mainly of farm planning demonstrations, cooperation with farm credit organizations, community and county outlook meetings, and complete farm records. Also some work on landlord-tenant relationship and different types of tenancy.

Outlook Meetings: There were two county outlook meetings held since this is necessary and customary in York County, there being no wheres all can be gotten together. Outlook was presented at one meeting by the district agent and others, another meeting by Mr. O. M. Clark, our agricultural economist.

After these two county outlook meetings, nine community outlook meetings were held in the larger communities of the county to give the farm outlook and fertilizer situation and other pertinent information. The home demonstration agent also held outlook meetings with farm women and home demonstration clubs.

Complete Farm Records: Ten farm records were started this year and will be completed. One of these record keepers is a colored farmer Charlie Ervin, who owns and operates his own farm in the Black-Jack section and is a TVA unit test demonstrator. Following is a list of these record keepers:

Farm Record Demonstrations

Name	Address	Size of Farm Acres	Predominant type of Farming
E. P. Glasscock	Catawba	212.5	Dairying and general farming, lespedeza, livestock production
Charlie E. Ervin	Rock Hill, R-5	158	Cotton, corn, grain, lespedeza and livestock.
B. M. Sturgis	Rock Hill, R-1	86	Dairying, some general farming, lespedeza
W. C. Hood	Sharon, R-1	315	General farming, beef cattle, lespedeza seed production
J. B. Brandon	Clover, R-2	125	Cotton, corn, lespedeza, Crimson clover, turkeys, poultry dairy products.
Clarence Senn	Rock Hill, R-4	140	Dairying and general farming
T. P. Currence	York, R-2	69.2	Cotton, corn, small grain, milk and poultry.
W. A. Love	McCormellville	96.0	Cotton, corn, small grain, milk, poultry
D. C. Wood	York, R-2	140.0	Cotton, corn, small grain, milk, poultry.
B. R. Meek	Clover, R-2	80.0	Cotton, corn, small grain, milk, poultry, truck crops, fruit.

Cooperation with Farm Credit Agencies: The county agent cooperated closely with all of the farm credit agencies in 1945 as he has done in the past. All of the lending agencies placed emphasis on the availability of loans to produce more food and feed and livestock. Credit facilities for farmers in York County are absolutely adequate and any worthy farmer can get credit to produce a crop. Following is a summary of loans made by these credit agencies in 1945.

Summary Loans Made by Credit Agencies

Agency	No. Farmers	Amount
Rock Hill Production Credit Association	141	\$98,215.00
Emergency Crop and Feed Loan	118	27,800.00
National Farm Loan Association (Federal Land Bank)	16	37,875.00
TOTALS	305	\$163,890.00

Farm Planning Demonstrations: These ten farm planning demonstrations were selected to cover the different soil types and different farming systems according to crop production in York County. Some are large farms and some are small. Plans drawn up for these farms were intended primarily to produce plenty of food and feed for livestock and family, a good cash income and to build up and conserve the soil. Also to get the most efficient use of the farms' labor by having it fully occupied the year around without too many heavy peak loads.

A list of these farmers is given under "Complete Farm Records".

**Acres of Perennial Legumes, Permanent Pasture, Annual Legumes and Biennial
Legumes, and the Total amount of Triple Superphosphate, Lime and Potash used on Unit-
Test Demonstration Farms, York County 1939**

Name of Demonstrator	Perennial Legumes				Permanent Pasture				Annual Lespedeza			
	Pounds of:		Pounds of:		Pounds of:		Pounds of:		Pounds of:		Pounds of:	
	Acres:	Phosphate:	of Lime:	Potash	Acres:	Phosphate:	of Lime:	Potash	Acres:	Phosphate:	of Lime:	Potash
	Applied	Applied	Applied	Pounds	Applied	Applied	Applied	pounds	Applied	Applied	Applied	pounds
J. B. Brandon					4.5	999		10,000	15.6	1,388		
Chas. E. Ervin					29.7	6,593		2,227	20.0	2,127	10,000	1,235
E. P. Glascock	19.2	1,262	17,000		27.9	6,194		55,800	12.0	2,136	24,000	
Clair Harper	5.6	1,213	11,200		10.8	2,397		21,600	34.6	4,089	69,200	
W. C. Hood	12.6	2,797	25,200		38.2	8,180		76,400	12.6	2,797	25,200	
H. D. Lever	8.0	1,776	13,800		10.0	2,220		20,000	13.2	2,053	18,400	
E. M. Ricker	15.5	3,441	15,000	1,150	21.4	4,751		72,500	3.0	399	6,000	
Floyd B. Stephenson	3.2	710	6,000		4.5	999		10,000	9.0	1,100	19,000	
B. M. Sturgis	6.6	1,465	20,000		12.0	2,664		24,000	4.8	1,065	10,000	
Clarence W. Senn					18.0	3,996		60,000	15.5	3,441	30,000	
Total	70.7	15,691	138,200	1,150	177.0	59,293	350,300	2,227	150.3	20,895	211,800	1,235
Average amount per acre		222	1,954	16		222	1,979	13		139	1,409	8

(Table continued)

	Winter Legumes			Summer Legumes			Biennial Legumes		
	Pounds of:		Pounds of	Pounds of:		Pounds of	Pounds of:		Pounds of
	Acres:	Phosphate:	Lime	Acres:	Phosphate:	Lime	Acres:	Phosphate:	Potash: Lime
	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied
J. B. Brandon	4.2	185							
Charlie E. Ervin	11.5	506	10,000						
E. P. Glascock	19.0	1,691	38,000						
Clair Harper							1.6	355	3,200
E. M. Ricker							3.6	799	360
B. M. Sturgis				2.2	196	4,100			
Total	34.7	2,382	48,000	2.2	196	4,100	5.2	1,154	360
Average Amount Per Acre		69	1,383		89	2,000		222	615

Acres of Permanent Pasture, Perennial Legumes and Annual Legumes Phosphated with T.V.A. Phosphate Together

With the amounts of T.V.A. Phosphate (Triple Superphosphate or Calcium Metaphosphate) and

Lime used on Test Demonstration Farms in York County in 1940

Name of Demonstrator	Acres	Permanent Pasture		Acres	Perennial Legumes		Acres	Annual Lespedeza	
		Pounds of Phosphate	Pounds of Lime		Pounds of Phosphate	Pounds of Lime		Pounds of Phosphate	Pounds of Lime
J. E. Brandon							8.4	700	3,000
B. M. Sturgis	4.0	900	8,000	0.8	175	2,000	4.8	825	9,600
Clarence W. Senn	18.2	4,000	36,400						
Total	22.2	4,900	44,400	0.8	175	2,000	13.2	1,525	12,600

Acres of Permanent Pasture and Annual Legumes Phosphated with T.V.A. Phosphate Together with the

Amounts of Triple Superphosphate and Lime Used on Test-Demonstration Farms

In York County in 1941

Name of Demonstrator	Acres	Permanent Pasture		Acres	Annual Lespedeza	
		Pounds of Phosphate	Pounds of Lime		Pounds of Phosphate	Pounds of Lime
Clarence W. Senn	5.8	1,300	11,600	3.3	700	25,200
Total	5.8	1,300	11,600	3.3	700	25,200

**Acres of Permanent Pasture and Annual Legumes Phosphated with T.V.A. Phosphate together with the Amounts
of Triple Superphosphate and Lime Used on Test-Demonstration Farms in York County in 1942**

Name of Demonstrator	Acres	Annual Legumes		Acres	Winter Legumes		Acres	Annual Lespedeza	
		Pounds of Phosphate applied	Pounds of Lime applied		Pounds of Phosphate applied	Pounds of Lime applied		Pounds of Phosphate applied	Pounds of Lime applied
E. P. Glascock	4	889	8,000	10.5	166	1,200	20	889	8,000
Total	4	889	8,000	10.5	166	1,200	20	889	8,000

**Acres of Permanent Pasture, Annual Legumes, Perennial Legumes, and Row Crops, treated with T.V.A. Ammonium Nitrate
Together with the amount of Ammonium Nitrate used on Test Demonstration Farms in York County in 1943**

Name of Demonstrator	Row Crops		Annual Lespedeza		Perennial Legumes		Permanent Pasture	
	Acres:	Pounds of Ammonium Nitrate Applied	Acres:	Pounds of Ammonium Nitrate Applied	Acres:	Pounds of Ammonium Nitrate Applied	Acres:	Pounds of Ammonium Nitrate Applied
E. P. Glascock	21	1,800	9	675	5.5	275		
B. M. Sturgis	8	550	23	1,150				
Clarence W. Senn	18.7	1,400	16	800			12	900
Charlie E. Ervin	37.5	2,800						
W. C. Hood	25	1,700	32	1,600				
J. E. Brandon	20.3	1,523	1	75				
Total	133.5	9,773	81	4,300	5.5	275	12	900
Average amount per acre		73.2		53		50		75

Acres of Perennial Legumes, Perennial Pasture and Annual Legumes Together with the
Amounts of T.V.A. Phosphate and Lime used on Test-Demonstration Farms
in York County in 1944

Name of Cooperator	Acres	Perennial Legume		Acres	Permanent Pasture	
		Pounds of Phosphate applied	Pound of Lime applied		Pounds of Phosphate applied	Pounds of Lime applied
C. W. Semm	-	--	--	18.0	4,000	36,000
W. A. Love	3.4	800	6,800	9.0	2,000	18,000
D. C. Wood	1.6	300	4,000	20.7	4,600	46,000
T. P. Currence	4.0	900	10,000	14.4	3,200	32,000
B. R. Meek	5.8	1,300	14,000	10.6	2,300	23,600
Total	14.8	3,300	35,200	72.7	16,100	155,600

Acres of Small Grains and Annual Grazing Together with the Amounts of T.V.A. Ammonium
Nitrate Used on Test Demonstration Farms
in York County in 1944

Name of Cooperator	Total Acres	Small Grains		Annual Grazing	
		Acres	Pounds of Am. Nitrate applied	Acres	pounds of Am. Nitrate applied
J. R. Brandon	125.0	26.1	2000	-	--
Charlie E. Ervin	158.0	26.1	2000	-	--
B. P. Glascock	212.5	33.0	2500	9.8	700
W. C. Hood	315.0	42.3	3200	-	--
B. H. Sturgis	86.0	17.1	1300	4.5	300
C. W. Semm	140.0	15.7	1200	26.0	1900
W. A. Love	96.0	6.8	500	1.5	100
D. C. Wood	140.0	40.6	3000	-	--
T. P. Currence	69.2	25.2	1900	1.5	100
B. R. Meek	80.0	7.9	600	3.0	200
Total	1,421.7	240.8	18,200	46.3	3300

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE UNIT TEST-DEMONSTRATION FARM OF J. E. BRANDON
YORK COUNTY

Crop Rotation

Field Number	Total Acres	Rotation Underway
1	9.0	Small grain, row crops and lespedeza 4 years.
2	14.0	Woods four years
3a	3.0	Truck and trees 4 years.
3b, 4b	3.0	Woods four years
4a	3.0	House & lot 4 years
4c	1.0	Annual lespedeza 4 years
	7.0	Small grain, corn, lespedeza 4 years
	1.5	Row crops and grazing crops 4 years
	9.0	Small grain and row crops 4 years
	11.5	Small grain and corn 4 years
5a	5.0	Permanent pasture 4 years
5b	15.0	Woods pasture 4 years

Mr. J. E. Brandon has been a unit test-demonstration farm demonstrator for the past six years. The family consists of himself and wife, married son (only child), wife and small child. He and the son operate the farm business as one. He has two good sharecroppers, Howard Senter and Willie Armstrong, who have been with him many years and are well satisfied because of a mutually beneficial landlord-sharecropper agreement, friendly relationships, and a high productivity of all farm units. These two sharecroppers have been in the York County tenant wheat contest for several years and made good yields.

This farm consists of 125 total acres and has a very well balanced program, with several money crops. There is a good laying flock of about fifty hens and broilers are produced for market. Mr. Brandon milks six cows, sells milk and butter in Glover, and all surplus whole milk on the milk route which passes his door. He has four good mules, tractor, one-half interest in grain binder, and has grain drill, mower, and nice set-up of farm machinery. Binder and tractor have been bought since entering T.V.A. He produces an abundance of meat, vegetables and fruit, and canned products for the farm and has some of each for market. He has been in the five-acre cotton improvement contest for ten successive years and often makes the highest yield in the county. In 1945 he will make 50 heavy bales of cotton on 30 acres.

Woods are cared for and protected from fire and he sells fire wood and cuts timber off the farm for lumber needed in building and repair.

He takes much pride in the home and grounds and in 1944 spent about \$600.00 on home improvement, he and his son doing most of the work. The house has water and lights and modern bath and toilet facilities. Mr. Brandon and his son are both men of fine character, progressive and public spirited.

Acreage and Production of Specified Crops Grown
on the Unit Test Farm of J. E. Brandon, 1945

Crops Grown	Grown by family & hired laborers		Grown by Sharecroppers	
	Acrea	Production	Acrea	Production
Cotton	5.0	8 bales	32.0	90 bales
Corn	4.0	80 bushels	20.0	400 bushels
Wheat	1.0	15 bushels	14.0	185 bushels
Oats	14.0	720 bushels	- -	- -
Sorghum cane	1.5	10 tons forage	1.0	60 gal. syrup
Leasp. after grain	11.0	15 tons hay	14.0	left on land
Leasp. after grain	4.0	1400 lbs. seed	- -	- -
Garden & Truck	1.0	home use	1.0	Home use

**SUMMARY OF MR. J. B. BRANDON'S FARM BUSINESS FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1915**

	Beginning Inventory Value	Closing Inventory Value
Land	\$4,507.50	\$4,507.50
Improvements	2,102.03	1,996.95
Horses and Mules	635.00	660.00
Cattle	330.00	295.00
Hogs	124.00	200.00
Poultry	78.00	78.00
Sheep, Goats, etc.	- -	- -
Crop, Feeds, etc.	1,105.70	1,917.50
Machinery and Tools	1,019.80	970.10
Total	9,822.03	10,704.99

Farm Receipts		Farm Expenses	
Cotton and Cotton Seed	\$7,278.61	Hired Labor	\$ 313.75
Other Crops	67.10	Crop Expense	1,192.08
Cattle and Hogs	175.70	Livestock and Poultry	387.57
Dairy Products	617.27	Automobile	189.31
Poultry and Eggs	101.02	Truck, Tractor, Equipment	21.39
Miscellaneous Receipts	160.12	Miscellaneous	49.20
Share Croppers Expense	111.00	Share Croppers Receipts	1,296.15
Total Cash Receipts	8,810.72	Total Cash Expenses	6,110.15
Increase in Inventory (if any)	812.96	Decrease in Inventory (if any)	- -
Total Receipts	9,623.68	Total Expenses	6,110.15

Receipts minus expenses	\$3,183.23
Value of unpaid family labor other than that of operator, deduct....	420.00
Farm income	2,703.23
Interest (1% on average of two inventories) deduct	511.95
Labor income*	2,188.30

*Labor income is what a farmer receives for his year's work above interest on his investment and all farm expenses, in addition to having a house to live in and farm products to use in the house.

A Summary of the Acres and Kinds of Crops
Treated with TVA Fertilizers Together with
the Amounts of Lime Used by J. E. Brandon
Since Entering the Test-Demonstration
Program in 1939

Crops fertilized	Acres fertilized	Pounds of fertilizer applied	Pounds of lime applied
<u>Triple Superphosphate</u>			
Permanent Pasture	9.0	2,000	19,000
Annual lespedeza	34.2	2,840	13,800
Annual grazing	1.4	60	1,400
Totals	44.6	4,900	34,200
<u>Ammonium Nitrate</u>			
Small grain	10.5	3,100	--
Annual grazing	1.1	100	--
Corn	17.3	1,300	--
Truck	3.0	225	--
Summer legume	1.0	75	--
Totals	32.9	4,800	--

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation work for the year was done in cooperation with the Catskill Soil Conservation District which includes York County. At present there are two technicians connected with the Soil Conservation Service and some others who are working with them. County agent attended two meetings with soil conservation technician and supervisors this year from the district.

District Farm Plans: During the year 65 district farm plans have been prepared by the soil conservation service, bringing the total to 160 farm plans in the county. A large percent of the soil conservation practices planned by these farms have been established.

Terracing: The county terracing association machine is still in operation and the present type is a road patrol. The county delegation has purchased three large machines and are now operating them under a separate setup. Each township commissioner is supposed to do some terracing with their road machines. Some of them are doing a good deal of this type of work. Individuals with tractors and plows are also building terraces in some sections of the county and farmers who have tractors and proper type machines are building their own terraces. There is no way to make a very accurate check up on the amount of terracing done, however, a great deal more was done in 1944 than in 1945 due to the unlimited terracing program of the A.A.A. in 1944 and the limitation on the amount of money A.A.A. could spend for terraces in 1945.

Summary of Soil Conservation Work: The tables on the following pages give a summary of (1) Extension Educational Activities, (2) Extension Demonstrations in Establishing Soil Conservation Practices, and (3) A summary of all soil conservation practices established in the county during the year.

Soil Conservation Report Form No. 1

Educational Activities, Soil Conservation

York County

December 1, 1944---November 30, 1945

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1. Monthly group conferences agricultural workers	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
2. Community educational meetings held within district	<u>3</u>	<u>22</u>
3. Method demonstrations (establishing Practices)	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>
4. Meetings at result demonstrations	<u>2</u>	<u>32</u>
5. County agents assist farm planning	<u>10</u>	<u> </u>
6. Informational circular letters	<u>3</u>	<u> </u>
7. Informational news articles	<u>4</u>	<u> </u>
8. Soil conservation exhibits	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>
9. County agents meeting with district supervisors	<u>1</u>	<u>26</u>
10. District Soil conservation program with 4-H clubs	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11. Annual meetings of county associations	<u>Do not</u>	<u>have Co. Asso.</u>
12. County or community meetings held on soil conservation district organization	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Soil Conservation Report Form No. 2Extension Demonstrators Establishing Soil Conservation Practices

York County

December 1, 1944---November 30, 1945

	<u>Number</u>
1. Perennial lespedeza (meadow strips and field plantings)	<u>5</u>
2. Kudzu (meadow strips and field plantings)	<u>3</u>
3. Strip cropping	<u>10</u>
4. Permanent pastures	<u>10</u>
5. Summer and winter annual cover crops	<u>32</u>
6. Terrace construction	<u>6</u>

	<u>Number</u>
7. Terrace maintenance	<u>5</u>
8. Woodlot management demonstrations	<u> </u>
9. Forestry practices demonstrations	<u>1</u>
10. Forestry plantings	<u>10</u>

Soil Conservation Report Form No. 3

Summary of Soil Conservation Practices Established in
York County During 1945

1. District farm plans	<u>65</u>
2. Approved rotations (acres)	<u>3500</u>
3. Strip rotations	<u>1500</u>
4. Kudzu plantings (acres)	<u>130</u>
5. Lespedeza sericea (acres)	<u>282</u>
6. Pasture improved (acres)	<u>609</u>
7. Trees planted (acres)	<u>125</u>
8. Woodland improvement (acres)	<u>1600</u>
9. Terracing (acres)	<u>2500</u>
10. Tons of lime (AAA conservation material and other)	<u> </u>
 Total farm plans in York County	 <u>160</u>
Total acres in plans in York County	<u>58,700</u>

Farm Buildings

Farm Building Plans: Since there was no possibility of obtaining building materials building activities on the farm was somewhat at a standstill this year. A number of farmers used the Clemson book of farm building plans to determine type of plan they would use in modifying or construction. Some farm building plans were furnished to farmers for the following listed buildings:

Summary Farm Building Plans Furnished Farmers

Buildings	Number
Poultry Houses	4
Brooder Houses	3
General Purpose Barns	3
Dairy Barns	3
Hog Houses	2
Sweet Potato Curing Houses	2
Cold Storage Locker Box Plant	1
Trench Silo	3
Sisal-Kraft silo	3
Box type silos	3
Upright silos	1
Inexpensive home-made brooders	8
<hr/>	
Total	36

Poultry and Brooder Houses: This consisted mainly of modifications or building small houses as material was too scarce and high for much construction of this kind, mostly modifications. Some of our commercial turkey growers enlarged their brooder houses but mainly followed plans of houses already constructed in the turkey growing section. One large broiler plant was completed in the vicinity of York for the purpose of growing broilers, and especially laying flocks to produce eggs for hatching out broilers.

Sweet Potato Curing Houses: There were no new commercial sweet potato curing houses built this year, but Peoples National Bank of Rock Hill constructed another one last year of 4,000 bushels capacity which was filled this year along with one already built.

General Purpose Barns: Mr. Robert Cowan near Rock Hill secured plans to construct one general purpose barn and others inspected plans for modification of general purpose barns. One large beef barn was constructed by Mr. T. C. Hensley in the Sharon community. This barn was built strictly to produce beef cattle. Mr. Walter Jenkins of Rock Hill completed a general purpose barn started last year.

Mr. Flay Cloniger converted a large beef cattle barn into a dairy barn, putting in concrete floors, milking room and other accessories. Some of our milk producers improved some of their facilities for milking sheds but no barns were constructed.

Rural Electrification

Lack of building materials prevented construction of any rural lines of length but several short lines were constructed by R.E.A. and contract was let this year for 176 miles of new R.E.A. lines which will accommodate the greater part of the rural sections of the county, along with mileage already constructed.

Following is a summary of the lines in the county constructed by R.E.A. and Duke Power Company, the two companies which serve York County. The R.E.A. is a county organization.

Summary of Rural Electrification Work in County

Communities	Miles of Line in County	Total Farms Electrified	Miles line Built in 1945	Farms Electrified in 1945
<u>R.E.A.</u>				
20	231	592 farms	30	92
<u>Duke Power Company</u>				
County	163.57	597		
<u>Total</u>	<u>394.57</u>	<u>1189</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>92</u>

A \$25,000 addition was made to the R.E.A. cold storage plant at York to furnish storage room mainly for turkeys and is about completed at present writing. County agent's part in this enterprise was mainly in furnishing a resume of the needs of the county for such a storage building.

Demonstration of Electrical Equipment: Electrical hotbeds are not used here much as the weather is too cold for them to be practical the time of year that they would be in use. The turkey growers of the county are using some electric brooders but supplement them with other types of heat and some are using automatic oil feeders entirely. Farmers, however, are putting electricity to many new uses as they become familiar with many different jobs that electricity can do to take the place of labor on the farm. Scarcity of labor has increased interest in the use of power by farmers to do jobs that were formerly done by hand. Many of our farmers now feel that it would be impossible for them to carry on without the help of electrical power and lights.

Poultry Picking Machines: One new purpose to which electricity has been put recently is the operating of picking machines in poultry dressing plants. Two new dressing plants have been set up this year and another is contemplated. Perhaps the largest dressing plant in the state is located at Clover and operated by Mr. J. S. Edmund, powered by electricity.

Hay Drying Units: Two hay drying units were planned for this year but only one was completed. This one was constructed by Mr. L. S. Lindler who operates his own farm and that of Winthrop College. This hay drying unit is powered by electricity. The weather during hay curing time was very rainy this season and this power unit did not have an opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency.

Farm Equipment and Structures

Farm water systems: There were a number of new farm water systems installed and others would have been installed but the shortage of motors has limited the number that could be obtained. The shortage of motors has also limited the use of power on the farm to a large extent and electric power will be utilized a great deal more when motors and electrical machines are available.

Silos: Interest in the construction of silos this year was good but shortage of labor and materials prevented construction. It is expected that a large number of our home milk producers will construct silos when this situation is corrected. A number of farmers tried to obtain Sisal-kraft silos as a temporary expedient but material to construct them was not available. Following is cost record on some silos constructed in the county during the year:

Cost Records on Sisalkraft Silos, 1945

Name	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Tons	Cost	Cost Per Ton
Billy Blair	377	24	\$54.50	\$2.27
Wm. Currence	377	24	64.00	2.66
TOTALS	754	48	\$118.50	

Cost Record on Horizontal Wood Silo, 1945

Name	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Tons	Cost	Cost Per Ton
Pressley Currence	1056	35	\$67.00	\$1.62
TOTALS	1056	35	\$67.00	\$1.62

Cost Record on Wood Silos Built on Side of Barn

Name	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Tons	Cost	Cost Per Ton
TOTAL				

Cost Record on Double Box Silos

Name	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Tons	Cost	Cost Per Ton
Jack Blair	1252	40	\$59.50	\$1.49
TOTAL	1252	40	\$59.50	\$1.49

Cost Record on Concrete Silos

Name	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Tons	Cost	Cost Per Ton
Play Gloniger	1282	75	600.00	\$8.00
J. C. Gloniger	1282	75	550.00	7.33
TOTAL	2564	150	\$1,150.00	

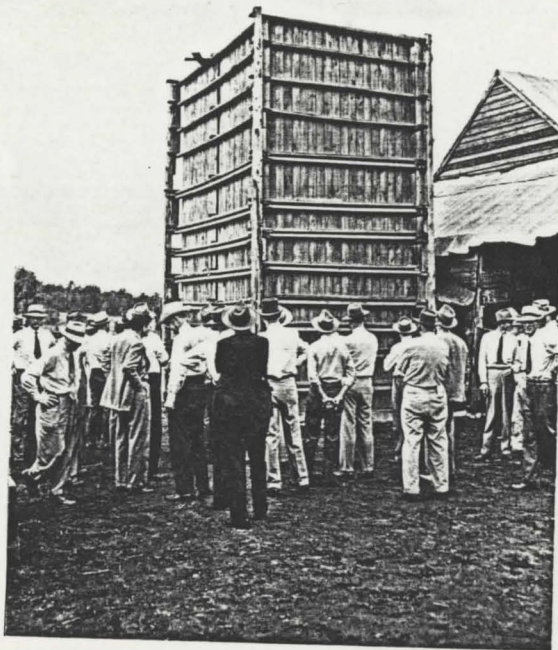
Cost Record on Trench Silos, 1945

Name	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Tons	Cost	Cost Per Ton
B. R. Jones	3072	72	\$36.00	\$.50
TOTAL	3072	72	\$36.00	.50

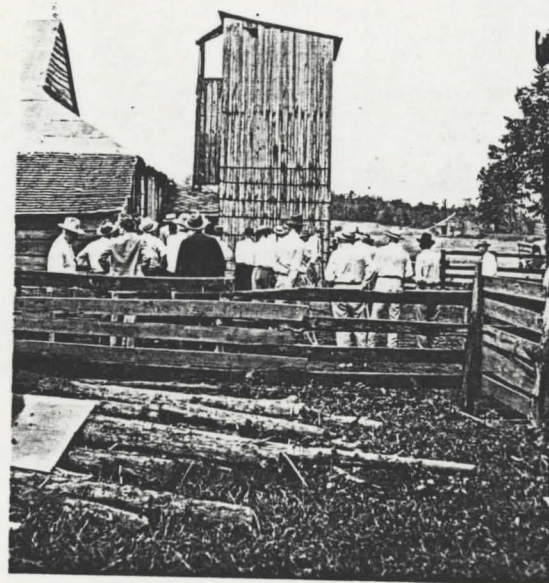
Farm Machinery

It was not necessary to make a canvass of farm machinery this year as a very complete canvass was made last year of all owners of combines and binders, tractors, drills and threshing outfits. This list of machinery greatly facilitated work in coordinating the use of farm machinery under the labor program.

Terracing Machinery Demonstrations: There were no terrace construction demonstrations conducted this year as there were eleven such demonstrations carried out in the various townships of the county last year. Practically all types of farm machinery was used to construct terraces and farmers have become very well informed as to the type of terraces that will conform to



Upright box silo on J. H. Aycock's
farm



Original upright box silo built on
J. H. Aycock's farm.

Government regulations and the kind of machinery that can be used to build them. Conditions were not favorable for conducting demonstrations this year as farmers were too short of help to give the time to it or to do very much terrace construction work on the farm.

There were two large terracing machines owned by the county at the beginning of the season and the county purchased another one this year. Some of the township commissioners also construct terraces and all have been instructed in the method of construction and type of terraces to build. Some farmers who have the right kind of machinery also build terraces for other farmers.

There is a shortage of trained personnel to run terrace lines and it would be well to hold some schools in terrace construction in the county the coming year if time and assistance to do this work is available. The fact that the unlimited practice of terrace construction was discontinued by the A.A.A. resulted in much less terracing being done by farmers.

Lespedeza Seed Harvesting Demonstrations: There was an unusually large acreage of lespedeza this year but shortage of labor and rainy season generally reduced the amount of hay harvested. I do not have a check on the acreage of lespedeza seed harvested but a good crop was produced and is still being harvested at this time. Yield was very good for both Sericea and the other varieties of lespedeza. Following is summary of several demonstrations of harvesting lespedeza seed with combine:

Summary Lespedeza Seed Harvesting Demonstrations

Name	Type of Equipment	Acres Harvested	Pounds Harvested	Observation
	<u>Combine</u>			
W. C. Blair	Allis Chalmers	4	2000	Satisfactory
J. Pratt Burris	Allis Chalmers	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2250	Satisfactory
Hood Brothers	Allis Chalmers	5	3000	Satisfactory
Hood Brothers	Allis Chalmers	2	1500	Satisfactory
TOTALS		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11750	

Care and Repair of Farm Machinery and Equipment: Two schools on repair of farm machinery and equipment were held last year for farmers but

none were held in 1945. A school of this kind was planned for our L-H clubsters at our L-H Club encampment but weather prevented this being carried out. This type of school will be very necessary in the future because of the many new kinds of farm machinery being introduced by different companies.

Exchange of Farm Machinery: The county agent's office continued to act more or less as an exchange for farm machinery between farmers of the county because of the shortage of new machinery. Farmers were encouraged to enlist whatever machinery they had to sell or exchange, also what machinery they wanted to purchase.

Cotton Picking Machine: Both farmers and business people have shown a greater interest in the cotton picking machine than has ever been shown in any new type of machinery brought out. County agent visited a demonstration of a large machine owned by Edisto Experiment Station at Simpsonville and carried some farmers also to see it. A demonstration was then put on in the lower part of York County on the farm of Mr. J. H. Chappell and was visited by probably 3,000 farmers and other people. It was the general opinion of all who witnessed this demonstration that the cotton picker is practical and has come to stay. The field in which cotton picking was done did not furnish proper conditions for a good demonstration as the cotton was small and much of it had fallen out on the ground. A great deal more was knocked out by people who attended the demonstration. However, this machine did demonstrate that it could get the cotton in fairly good shape if it was still in the boll and if the rows were properly spaced so that the tractor wheels would not override the cotton. There was a great deal of speculation on the part of the farmers as to whether the condition of the cotton picked by the machine would reduce the grade to such an extent that hand picking would still be practical if labor were available. Samples of cotton were shown at the demonstration which made comparison between cotton hand picked and machine picked and cotton ginned picked by machine and cotton ginned picked by hand. This comparison was very favorable to the machine picked cotton. Machine was brought to the county several days before the demonstration and remained several days after the demonstration, picking cotton on some of the larger farms in the section where the demonstration was held. A number of these machines could be sold in the county now if they were available on the basis of this demonstration.

Harvesting, Handling and Ginning of Cotton: Quite a bit of time was devoted to this type of work by the county agent in 1945. Unfortunately no gin specialist was available this year and a number of the ginners expressed a desire that one be obtained as soon as possible. Every gin in York County was visited by the county agent and all without exception signed up to cooperate with the one-variety cotton improvement association and took bond to take cotton samples for the farmers and render the service of having it government graded. This I consider to be a very fine record of cooperation by the gins of the county. It was noted in the visits to the gins that many of the suggestions given by the gin specialist last year were carried out by the ginners and the improvement in preparation has been very noticeable. Some of the larger ginners of the county have indicated an intention of constructing larger modern type gins which can handle cotton that is harvested by the cotton picking machine.

We feel that the work of the association in getting new seed and getting the cooperation of the growers each year will result in a wonderful amount of good to our cotton producers.

Irrigation Project: Mr. Dave Cameron of the Delphia Community completed his pond for irrigation purposes and is making plans to plant a large acreage of early tomatoes which will be grown under irrigation and which will be pummed and staked. His plan is to use overhead irrigation and it is hoped he will be able to carry his plan out in 1946.

Cold Storage Locker Box Plants: The new cold storage locker box plant at Rock Hill would have already been completed were it possible to get the equipment to put in the building, however, delay in getting this equipment will prolong its completion into perhaps the spring of 1946. The plant is to cost about \$40,000 and is to be modern in every respect. Funds have already been provided by private capital for its construction and applications for renting the locker boxes have been secured. County agent worked in cooperation with the Rock Hill Board of Trade and the directors of the company building the plant in getting project completed. The man who will manage this plant attended a short course at Clemson College recently to receive instructions in the management of the plant.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was borrowed by the local R.E.A., located at York, to construct a large cold storage room as an addition to the locker box plant there and this storage room has now been practically completed. The purpose of its construction was to provide facilities for the storage of turkeys and other meat products. County agent cooperated with the local R.E.A. in the carrying out of this project.

Turkey Dressing Plant: Mr. J. S. Edwards at Clover has completed the construction of perhaps the largest turkey dressing cold storage plant in the state. It is located at Clover in the center of the turkey industry and occupies a big brick building that has been re-converted from a cotton oil mill to the present modern plant. Mr. Charles Whitesides who also has a small dressing plant has completed construction of a large concrete building and dressing plant at his old location with capacity of several hundred birds per day. The Rhyme Brothers near Clover has also constructed a dressing plant or picking plant which is housed in a large new concrete block building. Some of the other growers are contemplating purchasing picking machines.

AGRONOMY

The greatest emphasis this year was placed on increase in production of small grain and forage, production of silage crops, annual grazing and building permanent pastures. The grain and forage situation was some better in 1945 than in 1944, but we are still far short of our needs for grain and other feed crops.

Miscellaneous Activities

Crop and Fertilizer Meetings: Two county crop and fertilizer meetings were held first of year and then a number of meetings over the county mainly through the assistance of our better farm living committeemen to explain the outlook on feed and feed forage crops and to emphasize the need of farmers getting the greatest possible production along this line. The fertilizer situation was much better this year altho the number of different formulas available was limited. The farmers are increasing the rate of application of fertilizer to offset the lack of farm labor by increasing the yield rate per acre and cultivation of less acreage.

Farm Tours: It was planned to hold a couple farm tours this year but the farmers were so greatly strained to carry on ordinary farming operations without labor that it was not considered practical to undertake to take them from their farm work at the time tours are ordinarily made. A very complete farm tour was made last year and it is expected that this practice can be continued now that the war is ended and we hope the extreme strain of the labor situation will be alleviated on the farm to some extent at least.

Cotton

Five-acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations: Interest in the five-acre cotton improvement demonstration was better this year than for several years past due to the state, district and county prizes offered and to our one-variety cotton improvement association and the conditions which make it necessary to increase yields per acre. The demonstrations were placed so as to represent all sections of the county and most of our soil types. Yield on the average this year are better than we have had for many years.

A summary of these demonstrations is given on the following page.

Summary Results Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations

Name	Lbs. Seed Cotton	Lbs. Lint	Value Crop	Cost Prod.	Net Profit	Lint Cost Per Pound	Per Cent Lint	Variety
Perry W. Aycock	9298	3533	\$ 927.15	\$298.30	\$637.85	8.0¢	38	Coker 100, St. 7
Clark Black	11079	4210	1,104.79	321.58	783.21	9.0	38	Coker 100, St. 8
W. C. Blair	11111	4221	1,107.76	420.07	687.69	10.0	38	Coker 100, St. 7
J. E. Brandon	12924	4911	1,288.76	461.10	827.66	9.0	38	Coker 100, St. 7
E. H. Caldwell	11673	4136	1,163.99	407.31	756.68	9.0	38	Coker 200, WR
Dave Cameron	10115	3865	1,013.58	365.15	648.13	9.0	38	Coker 100, St. 9
Charlie Erwin	10902	4112	1,081.60	373.95	707.65	9.0	38	Coker 100, St. 8
H. J. Harshaw	12132	4724	1,187.68	417.54	770.14	9.0	38	Coker 100, St. 8
R. W. Harshaw	10904	4113	1,087.24	372.21	715.03	9.0	38	Coker 100, St. 7
E. E. Herlong	13964	5306	1,389.82	488.08	901.74	9.5	38	Coker 200, WR. 5
J. H. Patrick	11018	5127	1,359.11	497.21	861.90	9.5	38	Coker 200, WR. 5
W. H. Spencer	11805	4486	1,151.21	491.48	659.73	11.0	38	Coker 100, St. 7
E. W. Smith	11210	4260	1,095.90	389.65	705.25	9.0	38	Coker 100 WR
S. H. Stacy	12520	4758	1,248.57	589.10	659.17	13.0	38	Coker 100, St. 9
W. D. Thomason	13485	5124	1,344.66	490.35	854.31	9.5	38	Coker 100, St. 9
TOTALS	177470	67216	\$17,551.82	\$6,449.68	\$11,102.14			
AVERAGE YIELD LINT PER ACRE	- 896 lbs.							
AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE	\$234.02							
AVERAGE PERCENT LINT	38%							
AVERAGE COST PER POUND	9.4¢							

Summary Cotton Contest Demonstration Records 1934-1945: Following is a yearly summary of the results of the five-acre cotton contest demonstrations in York County for the period 1934-1945:

Summary Results of Cotton Contest Demonstrations, 1934-1945

Year	No. Dems.	Lbs. Lint Per Acre	Value per Acre	Cost Per Acre	Profit Per Acre
1934	10	529	\$ 94.58	\$33.30	\$ 61.28
1935	15	508	78.50	30.70	44.75
1936	13	817	112.60	35.33	107.27
1937	17	682	77.77	32.18	45.59
1938	15	593	66.75	33.00	33.75
1939	15	792	91.60	37.76	53.84
1940	13	898	108.00	41.82	66.18
1941	9	589	129.04	38.59	90.44
1942	11	910	202.62	44.78	132.37
1943	14	665	190.75	53.63	137.12
1944	15	721	185.10	60.35	125.07
1945	15	896	234.02	85.99	148.03

Improved Seed: We got a good percent of our planting seed from our five-acre cotton demonstrations. A number of our ginners are cooperating well in helping the farmers save good seed and to exchange seed that are several years from the breeder for seed that are closer up. Unusual weather condition caused our farmers to have to plant over two or three times.

Check up was not made on the exact tons of pure seed purchased this year but many local farmers as well as ginners and five-acre cotton contestants purchase seed direct from the breeder each year and are a source of supply for other farmers.

One Variety Cotton Improvement Association: Our One Variety Cotton Improvement Association did splendid work last year and this year. In 1944 samples were sent in from over eight thousand bales for government classification and all the gins in the county with two exceptions sent in samples. A ll gins were eligible to do the sampling work and agreed to do so if called upon.

This year requirement was made that the ginners take \$1,000.00 bond to be eligible to take samples for farmers and were required to cut the cotton on both sides after ginning to get the sample. All of the ginners in the county were visited by the county agent and requirements were explained and every ginner in the county finally agreed to qualify for taking samples by taking a bond and agreed to take the samples in the manner specified by the government. Farmers are using this sampling service very liberally in the county but it is not possible at this time to state what percent of the bales ginned have been sampled.

In 1944 all of the ginners in the county were contacted by the county agent and gin specialist and suggestions made by the specialist as to changes in the gin that would result in better preparation. The report of ginned cotton samples sent in showed that the average preparation for the gins in York County was considerably better than the average for the state and that with one or two exceptions the preparation was exceedingly good. One gin that shipped the gin stands back to the factory and had them reworked and put in a conditioner and drier had only seven-tenths of one percent bad preparation for the whole season.

Since the coming of the cotton picker some of our larger ginners are considering the construction of large gins with adequate machinery to clean the cotton harvested by the cotton picker and put it in ^{as} good shape as that carefully picked by hand. This should result in quite a revolution in the type of preparation we have had in the past. There are now about twenty-six small gins in the county and the amount of business done by each gin does not justify expense of such preparations. The final outcome will probably be about ten good gins in the county, the others will discontinue operation.

A meeting of our ginners and others interested in cotton industry is planned under the sponsorship of our one variety cotton improvement association to be held after Christmas.

There is great need of a gin specialist in the county at this time and it is hoped that one will soon be available.

Corn Production

There was special emphasis laid on corn production this year due to the shortage of feed grain, altho we are undertaking to shift more and more from corn to small grain which is a more economical crop in this section than corn. Three carloads of corn was purchased this year and shipped into the county by county agent, which was about all that could be found to help the situation. This was No. 2 yellow corn shipped from the west. I have had other calls for corn but at present have been unable to obtain it. One carload of government wheat was purchased for the farmers by the county agent. Four-H clubsters were encouraged to have projects in corn production this year and a larger percent than ever before had projects of this nature. The corn crop this year was fairly good but creek and river bottom corn was largely destroyed by a flood in September.

Corn Production Demonstrations: Following is a summary of the corn production demonstrations that were held, however, those carried out on river bottoms was mainly destroyed:

Summary Corn Production Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Yield Bushels	Bushels Per A.	Cost Prod.	Cost Per Bu.	Value Crop	Profit
B. R. Meek	8	224	28	\$130.70	.58	\$392.00	\$261.30
W. H. Spencer	8	360	45	165.10	.45	540.00	374.90
TOTALS	16	584	Av. 35.9	294.10	Av. .50	\$932.00	\$637.90
Average Prod. Bus. Per A. = 35.9							
Average Value Per A. = \$58.25							
Av. Cost per bu. per A. = 50¢							

Small Grains

Great emphasis was placed on increase of small grain crop this year and we have harvested a very good crop but lack of labor curtailed acreage that would have been sown last fall. This difficulty is gradually being overcome by the increased amount of tractors and other machinery that is becoming available and farmers are getting more and more into the business of custom work, such as preparation of the land and drilling in of the grain on farms that do not have machinery. There will be a heavy increase in grain when sufficient increase in machinery of this type is available.

Wheat Production: Farmers were urged to plant wheat for their home needs. It is not considered a money crop here. The county tenant wheat contest was carried on this year and tenant who won the county prize, Cleveland Roberts on the W. C. Blair farm, Sharon, R-1, produced 54 bushels per acre on three acres. This contest has acted as quite an incentive for several years to help wheat production among tenant farmers. The contest will be continued in 1945-46.

Following is a summary of the wheat production demonstrations carried on this year:

Summary of Wheat Production Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Yield Bushels	Bushels Per A.	Cost Prod.	Cost Per Bu.	Value Crop	Profit	Variety
Willie Armstrong	3	60	20	\$41.00	.68	\$105.00	\$64.00	Red Head
Dan Furr	3	84	28	15.54	.54	117.00	101.46	Red Head
Cleveland Roberts	3	162	54	87.25	.54	284.50	197.25	Hardire
Theodore Reidoy	3	72	24	17.63	.66	126.00	78.37	Red Head
Howard Setzer	3	57½	19	41.00	.71	106.63	59.63	Red Head
TOTALS	15	439½		262.42		765.13	500.71	
AVERAGE PER ACRE			29	17.49		50.88	33.38	

Oats Production: York County had a good oats crop this year but the acreage was reduced because of the season in fall of 1944, which prevented farmers from getting all of the intended oat acreage sown. The harvest season was gotten through without any loss to this crop, small grain harvesting being one of the major problems of our labor program. Oats are steadily replacing corn as our farmers are becoming more convinced each year that the oats crop is the solution of their problem of grain for livestock. Following is summary of some oats production demonstrations:

Summary of Oats Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield Bus.	Bushels Per A.	Cost Per Bu.	Value	Profit
J. B. Brandon	Victor grain	11.7	100	84.1	\$183.47	15 3/4	\$181.53
T. P. Currence	Ful grain	21	630	30	274.60	13 1/2	609.00
Charlie Erwin	Ful grain	26	624	24	111.00	.66	619.20
B. P. Glascock	Ful grain	12.6	504	40	221.72	.44	138.00
W. C. Hood	Victor grain	14.4	648	45	163.76	.25	153.60
W. A. Love	Appler	6.8	Out for hay		19.10	12 1/2	210.00
B. R. Meek	Ful grain	8	320	40	165.74	.51 3/4	112.76
Clarence Sem	Coker Stanton	7	404	69	110.05	.29	177.20
B. M. Sturgis	Victor grain	10	660	65	162.50	.25	520.00
D. C. Wood	Appler & Victor grain	13.5	472	35	198.64	.42	152.60
John Powell	Ful grain	2	110	55	48.10	.44	118.50
TOTALS		133	4614		2,018.68		4,631.60
AVERAGE PER ACRE			36 1/2		15.18	.42	34.80

Barley Production: A special campaign was put on to get a larger acreage of barley but barley and wheat acreage was somewhat reduced because of weather condition in fall of 1944. We have not made very great headway in the production of barley but still people that farm will learn to produce it as a substitute

for corn. One of the greatest obstacles is damage by chinch bug which is a very serious pest in this section. Following is summary of some barley demonstrations:

Summary Barley Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield Bu.	Yield Per A.	Cost Bu.	Cost Per Bu.	Value	Profit
J.P.Burris	Harbets	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	33	\$11.40	.28	\$18.00	\$106.60
B.M.Sturgis	Harbets	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	65	33.56	.34	98.00	64.44
TOTALS		6	216		74.96		216.00	171.04
AVERAGE PER ACRE				41	12.49	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	41.00	28.50

Legumes for Hay

York County produced one of the largest hay crops that has ever been grown in the county but rainy weather at the time of harvest reduced the production very seriously. The invention of better hay harvesting machinery is making the farmers more and more hay minded and since we are a livestock county more and more hay is being produced. There was a big demand for pick up balers this year that will pick up the hay and bale it in the field without the use of extra labor and when this machinery is available hay production will see a tremendous increase in both quantity and quality. Our farmers also at last have become conscious of the fact that hay must be properly cured or it is not worth much. The production of good leafy, well cured hay has been preached so long that it has finally been absorbed into the conscience of our farmers if they can just get the labor and machinery to properly handle it. Special campaign was put on this year to get production of better quality hay, especially through our milk production contest program. Following is summary of some lespedeza for hay production demonstrations:

Summary of Demonstrations of Lespedeza for Hay Production

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield Tons	Cost Prod.	Cost per Ton	Value	Profit
T.E.Burris, Sr.	Korean	5	10	\$16.80	5.68	\$100.00	\$13.20
T.P.Currence	Kobe	10	15	157.50	15.75	150.00	292.50
TOTALS		15	25	214.30		850.00	635.70
AVERAGE				1 2/3 T. Per A.,	\$8.57 Per A.		

Kudzu Hay Demonstrations: It was not possible to increase the acreage of Kudzu this year due to no labor to perform the job of taking up and setting the crowns. The kudzu acreage in the county is doing well and is gaining in popularity as a hay crop as well as a grazing crop and soil conservation crop. It is being pushed especially as a summer grazing crop to supplement dry pastures and the farmers are being induced to plant land to it that is no good for other purposes. Following is summary of kudzu hay demonstration:



Kudzu - TVA farm of Hood Brothers, Sharon, S. C.

Summary of Kudzu Hay Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Yield Tons	Total Cost	Cost Per Ton	Value	Profit
Rupert Kimbrell	1½	3	\$21.00	\$7.00	\$90.00	\$69.00

TOTALS

Legumes for Seed

Lespedeza is still by far the principal soil building and hay crop in the county and we usually harvest a big crop of seed. Labor situation and weather curtailed the amount harvested altho there was a fairly good yield. Our Blackjack soils are especially adapted to production of lespedeza hay and seed and made some phenomenal yields. This seed crop is becoming one of the many crops of the county. Following is summary of some lespedeza seed production demonstrations:

Summary Lespedeza Seed Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Variety	Pounds Seed	Pounds Per Acre
W. C. Blair	4	Korean	2000	500
J. Pratt Burris	1½	Korean	2250	500
Hood Brothers	5	Sericea	3000	600
Hood Brothers	9	Kobe	1500	500

Legumes for Soil Building

York County has far the largest acreage of lespedeza than any other legume soil building crop. The fact that the county is now producing over half the number of bales of cotton that they produced twenty years ago altho the acreage has been reduced to about one-third is positive evidence that there has been a large increase in soil fertility to accomplish this. The increase in small grain crops and other row crops has been in about the same proportions. Some of these results can be attributed to larger applications and better use of fertilizer, improved varieties and better seed but in my opinion, the use of soil building legume crops have been the major factor. The following figures of lint cotton per acre from 1934 to 1942 shows the improvement in yield. These yields have been increased in the last three years but figures were not obtained to show the increase:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Yield Lint Per Acre</u>
1934	210
1935	353
1936	197
1937	308
1938	226
1939	302
1940	107
1941	207
1942	280

one of
 Lespedeza and small grain is our principal crop rotation and I have heard large numbers of farmers say lespedeza has been responsible for greatly increasing yields in all their crops.

Winter Legumes: Our principal legumes are vetch and winter peas but inability to get our crops harvested in time have prevented farmers from using them to a very large extent during the war. These are the principal cover crops used in our large commercial orchards.

Annual Grazing Crops

The increased use of annual grazing crops has been one of our major projects and fine results have been obtained. This is principally due to the increased interest in livestock in the county of both dairy and beef cattle. It has been possible to interest the farmers more in winter grazing crops than summer grazing crops as our seasons favor the winter grazing crops more and winter grazing is more necessary. It is difficult to get accurate records on grazing crops because farmers do not keep record of exact number of days grazed on these crops or the exact number of animals that are grazed.

Campaign was put on this fall through our milk production contest to increase annual grazing crops and we know that splendid results have been accomplished by this contest. Following is a summary of results of some of these annual grazing crops:

Summary Annual Grazing Crops

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>No. Animal Units Grazed</u>	<u>Total Days Grazed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
E. P. Glasscock	9.8	Barley, Oats, Rye, Vetch	30	28	\$208.62
W. A. Love	1.2	Barley & oats	10	15	25.94
Clarence W. Seim	7	Barley & Oats	45	60	117.58
B. H. Sturgis	3	Barley & oats	40	30	46.56
B. R. Hook	4	Barley, oats, wheat	8	100	72.65
TOTALS	25		133	233	\$472.35

Rotation Demonstrations

Soil Building Rotation Demonstrations: We have ten complete crop rotation demonstrations on our ten T.V.A. unit test demonstration farms, also many outstanding demonstrations with our best farmers who carry out soil conservation agreements. Chief difficulty in the way of proper rotation is still the tenant system. The change from cotton to livestock is greatly facilitating the program.

Permanent Pasture Demonstrations

Every effort has been made to stress the importance of permanent pastures for the production of whole milk in York County since there has been developed a good whole milk market through the Borden and Carnation milk companies. The building of permanent pastures we realize is a rather slow job but much time should be devoted to it because we feel that our whole milk business will never be developed properly until farmers have learned the absolute necessity of proper permanent pastures. Some special efforts have been made to induce our milk producers to take advantage of the opportunity to build better pastures through assistance of the A.A.A. Also farmers who are in position to do so have been urged to take advantage of the soil conservation service by getting their farms under agreement and getting technical assistance in building up their pastures.

Farmers have been induced wherever possible to use the A.A.A. "Grant of Aid" to secure lime and phosphate for their pastures. The total tonnage of lime used on pastures this year was undoubtedly the greatest of that used in any other season.

Special attention of the opportunity afforded farmers this year to clear bottom lands and second bottoms for pastures and sell pulpwood and also get helpful A.A.A. payments was called to the attention of farmers of the county through several channels and numbers of farmers have expressed their intention of clearing pastures while they can get good prices for pulpwood. Those who do not have bottom land are advised to use ladzu or sericea lespedeza as a substitute for pastures during the dry summer months. Quite a little has been achieved along this line already.

The treatment of our permanent pasture demonstrations is given under "The Progress Report" of Mr. Clarence Sem's, T.V.A. unit test demonstrator. This is the practice commonly carried out on all pastures with some variations giving consideration to type of soil and whether upland or bottom land is being treated. We have secured some of the most decided results from these demonstrations of any type that has been carried out and the farmers conducting them are unanimous in their statements that good permanent pastures are the best investment on the farm and especially on livestock farms.

Combine Mile: To determine the practicability of growing combine mile as a substitute for corn and grazing crop for turkeys in York County several demonstrations to two varieties of this mile were placed. One with a large turkey grower, two with dairymen and two with typical farms in the county. This mile was given a good chance, being planted in rows, fertilized after thorough preparation of the soil and was given some cultivation. Some difficulty was encountered in getting the right kind of stand as the seed were odd sizes for some of the planters, but on the whole, good stands were obtained. This mile made a good growth and in September they had produced fine heads of about the right height to be combined or to be grazed by turkeys or hogs. At about the stage when seed were just forming and getting ready to mature we had very heavy rains in the county and this seemed to have caused the development of a peculiar type of mold which destroyed a large percent of the grain. No effort was made to check yield because of this damage, since the damage was too great to justify, in my opinion, the use of mile for the above named purposes unless this difficulty could be overcome. It is just possible that mile might be planted at such a date that it would mature when we do not usually have such rainfall, and this obstacle could be gotten around. The growers were well pleased with the appearance of the mile and the at first indicated yield and stock seemed to like it fine. Some of these growers want to try again next year and see if the destruction by this mold can be avoided by different planting dates.

Mr. Ted Lewis, large turkey grower who planted some combine mile is a farmer from Texas. He says he grew mile as a feed crop for his work stock and liked it much better than corn and it had much better food value. He also stated that it was a very generally used crop for livestock feed in the section of Texas where he farmed.

Hybrid Corn: Several demonstrations of hybrid corn was placed in the county but mostly on river bottom land and floods this fall destroyed the value of demonstrations on bottom lands. On one demonstration placed on upland of Cecil clay loam type soil dry weather interfered with results. However, this demonstration was checked and it was found that neither of the hybrids gave as good yield on this upland as did a native bred corn that it had been growing on this farm for many years past. If the season had not interfered the results might have been reversed. It has been my observation that hybrid corn suited to this section grown on bottom lands have made splendid yields. Quite a number of farmers are using hybrid corn in the county now.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry work in 1915 was not so very different from the situation in 1914. We have had a very great shortage of hogs in 1915, but perhaps the largest beef population that we have ever had. Farmers have been saving more of their sows for farrowing and the crop of pigs in 1915 was somewhat larger than in 1914. Quite a bit of purebred breeding stock has been brought in the county and county agent has assisted in purchasing some of these.

Swine:

Such work as we were able to do on swine this year was mainly with our I-H clubsters and they were urged to buy pigs for their projects wherever practical. On the whole, they did a very good job of growing out some meat hogs. The feed situation was considerably better than last year but still very short. Local markets took care of all the hogs we produced this year.

Purebred Sires: We did not have very many calls for purebred boars this year. Following is record of boars placed in county in 1915.

Record of Purebred Boars Placed in 1915

Name	No. Boars	Breed	Age	Cost
H. C. Gourley	1	Berkshire	10 weeks	\$15.00
TOTAL PLACED	1			\$15.00

Following is record of the placings of purebred boars by years in the county since 1938.

Summary Placings of Purebred Boars - 1938-1915

Year	Number Placed
1938	7
1939	7
1940	6
1941	4
1942	4
1943	9
1944	0
1945	1
TOTAL PLACED	8 years
	38

We are now very much in need of some purebred boars if we can induce the right farmers to take them and grow them out.

Purebred gilts placed: Quite a number of purebred gilts were placed with I-H clubsters and there would have been a good many more placed but three of the purebred gilts owned by I-H clubsters failed to breed which has put us very much behind. Following is record of these placings in 1915.

Summary Purebred Gilts Placed

Name	Number Gilts	Breed	Age	Price
<u>4-H Club Members</u>				
Bruce Love	1	Berkshire	10	\$15.00
Steve Simpson	1	Berkshire	10	15.00
Ira Burton	1	Berkshire	10	15.00
Sam Hudson	1	Berkshire	10	15.00
Webster Grayson	1	Berkshire	10	15.00
TOTALS	5			\$ 75.00

One of our 4-H club members, Lillian Love, McCormellsville, with a Clemson brood sow which was given her in the pig chain project sold two litters of pigs from her gilt totaling about \$150.00

Following is given a record of the placings of purebred gilts by years in the county since 1938:

Summary Placings of Purebred Gilts 1938-1945

Year	Number Placed
1938	10
1939	10
1940	12
1941	10
1942	12
1943	18
1944	5
1945	5
TOTAL PLACED	8 Years 82

Meat Cutting and Curing: A new man was employed at the cold storage lockerbox plant at York for meat cutting work and Mr. A. L. DuMont, Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist, came and spent a couple days with him giving him instruction in cutting and salt curing of meat. This plant cured a total of about 60,000 pounds of meat this year and has been a great convenience to farmers in this locality. Publicity was given to problems in meat curing this fall and farmers were contacted through newspaper articles, radio and advised to call for bulletins on meat curing.

A big cold storage plant at Rock Hill costing about \$40,000 has been built but the machinery and locker boxes have not been made available. This will be enough fine local facilities for curing meat when they get in operation.

Beef Cattle

There are some thirty or forty herd of beef cattle in the county that have some purebred or at least a purebred beef bull. Production of beef cattle is increasing fast by the use of beef bulls with dairy cattle or grade beef cattle. County agents assisted in placing five purebred beef bulls in the county and some registered females.

Following is record of beef bulls placed in county in 1945.

Summary Beef Bulls Placed in 1945

Name	Number Bulls Placed	Breed	Age	Price
J. L. McGill	1	Hereford	1 yr.	\$125.00
Jas. Runkhead	1	Hereford	1 Yr.	100.00
Arnold Marshall	1	Hereford	2 Yrs.	225.00
Reed Brothers	1	Angus	9 Mo.	125.00
John A. Black	1	Short Horn	1 Yr.	550.00
TOTALS	5			\$1,725.00

Following is record of beef heifers placed in county in 1945.

Summary Beef Heifers Placed in 1945

Name	No. Heifers Placed	Breed	Age	Price
Springe Farms	7	Hereford	1 to 4 yrs.	\$2,000.00
T. C. Hensley	2	Polled Hereford	1 yr. each	1,200.00
Arnold Marshall	2	Polled Hereford	1 yr. each	600.00
TOTALS	11			3,800.00

Sale of Beef Cattle: A new auction market for all types of livestock was opened up here this fall and has done a very fair business. The auction market opened up last year was discontinued but this one has taken its place and have fixed up a very good sales stable. This auction market and the big auction market at Charlotte are ample to take care of any livestock that we may have for sale.

Miscellaneous: The big job ahead now is to get a big increase in feed production for livestock and increased use of grazing crops and more silos and good pastures. The inclination is to get more cattle on hand than feed and pastures will justify. We never have been and probably never will be producers of hogs on a large scale in this county but need to produce a lot more for home use and local markets.

DAIRYING

Extension Work in dairying this year as last consisted mainly in educational work on the economic production of whole milk for which we have a good market in the county. Main emphasis was placed on good pasture, grazing crops and production of good silage and good hay. In spite of acute labor shortage milk production held the line pretty well but this is one of the chief obstacles we have to overcome.

Purebred Sires

Purebred Bulls Placed: The purebred bulls that were placed this year were with milk producers in all cases, most of them located on our milk routes. We have some fine breeds in the county and we use calves from these herds to improve production on our milk routes with the small herds of grade cattle.

Following is summary of purebred dairy bulls placed in county in 1945:

Summary Purebred Dairy Bulls Placed in 1945

Name	Number Animals	Breed	Age	Cost
J. M. Love	1	Guernsey	1 yr.	\$75.00
G. P. Dixon	1	Guernsey	2 yrs.	125.00
J. P. Burris	1	Guernsey	2 mo.	25.00
H. J. Currence	1	Guernsey	1 mo.	25.00
George Wallace	1	Guernsey	1 mo.	25.00
David Cranford	1	Guernsey	1 mo.	25.00
E. H. Caldwell	1	Guernsey	1 mo.	25.00
S. L. Robbins	1	Guernsey	1 mo.	25.00
J. M. Hambricht	1	Guernsey	6 mo.	105.00
Church Home Orph.	1	Guernsey	6 mo.	250.00
Flay Cloniger	1	Guernsey	2 yrs.	125.00
TOTALS	11			\$1,150.00

Bull Record Demonstrations: Following is summary of records of purebred bull service kept in 1945 by farmers owning purebred bulls:

Summary Purebred Bull Service Demonstration

Name of Owner	Breed of Bull	Number Other Persons Breeding To Bull in 1945	Total Number Cows Bred To Bull in 1945	Total Number Heifers Dropped in 1945	Total Number Bulls Dropped in 1945	Number Years This Bull Owned
John H. Aycock	Guernsey	5	40	12	15	3
TOTALS		5	40	12	15	3

Purebred Heifers Placed: Below is list of purebred heifers placed in 1945.

Summary Purebred Heifers Placed in 1945

Name	Number Animals	Breed	Age	Value
Jane Love	2	Guernsey	1 mo. - 3 yrs.	\$250.00
G. F. Dixon	3	Guernsey	1 yr.	300.00
James Grom	1	Guernsey	3 yrs.	75.00
Tom Dowdle	1	Guernsey	6 mo.	50.00
Howard Neely	1	Guernsey	8 mo.	75.00
T. B. Jackson	1	Guernsey	8 mo.	80.00
J. M. Aycock	1	Guernsey	2 yrs.	\$215.00
Perry McGuire	1	Guernsey	4 mo.	50.00
Betty Hope	1	Guernsey	4 mo.	75.00
John Hershaw	1	Guernsey	4 mo.	75.00
Glen Dixon	1	Guernsey	1 yr.	125.00
Cathcart Dairy	2	Guernsey	3 1/2 yrs.	\$25.00
TOTALS	16			\$2,095.00

Dairy Herd Improvement Association Work: The war interrupted this work which was being carried on in the county because there were no men available to do the testing. It is planned to get this work started again in 1946.

Growing and Curing Quality Roughages

Growing Hay: Some demonstration on growing hay are reported under Agronomy section of this report. We grew one of the largest hay crops ever produced in the county but the problem this time was the weather for curing it and lack of help.

Curing Hay: There was probably more hay lost in the curing season this year than has been the case for many seasons due to excessive rains just at the time hay was being cut. Our best hay curing demonstration which was a hay drying unit put in by Mr. L. S. Lindler, Winthrop College Farm, did not function efficiently because of too much rain and because hay was too wet when hauled in. It had been planned to have a regular demonstration meeting at this place but because of the above conditions it was not held. This year, as in our usual system, we did all of the educational work we could on curing hay to retain a bright green color and leaves, and the importance of cutting and curing before hay is too old and stony. Lespedeza hay is the chief hay crop and is one of the best and we believe can be handled especially well with the new pick-up hay balers that are being gradually put on the market. When we get a sufficient supply of hay balers we will have gone a long ways on our hay growing problem. It is almost impossible to do it by the old methods with the little labor that we have.

Silage Production

This year milk producers showed a special interest in production of silage and construction of silos. I believe that many more silos would have been constructed had labor and materials been available but dairymen had to do the best they could under the circumstances. We are simply short of all types of material to make silos of any kind. One good stimulus to silage production, grazing crops, permanent pastures, hay production, etc. was the milk production contest which is being held in the county sponsored by the Bank of York and the Horden and Carnation Milk Companies. A summary of some silage production records follows:

Summary Silage Production Demonstrations

Name	Crop	Acres	Yield		Cost	Cost Per Ton
			Tons	Per A.		
Church Home Orp.	Corn, Soybeans	6	18	8	\$10.00	\$.85
Church Home Orp.	Cane, Soybeans	6	12	7	35.70	.85
Jack Blair	Cane	6	18	8	70.00	1.15
Billy Blair	Corn	5	35	7	35.00	1.00
William Currence	Cane	3 1/2	12	12	64.00	1.50
Pressley Currence	Cane	3	21	7	38.85	1.85
H. J. Harshaw	Cane	3	15	15	72.50	1.50
B. R. Jones	Cane	5	30	6	30.00	1.00
P. L. Harshaw	Cane	5	10	8	72.00	1.80
J. M. Aycock	Cane, Soybeans	8	80	8	100.00	1.25
J. M. Aycock	Corn	10	50	5	100.00	2.00
J. P. Burris	Cane	5	60	10	85.00	1.66
TOTALS		65 1/2	211		\$711.85	
AVERAGES				8.2		1.37

Mr. Billy Blair's silage is an unusual circumstance. Mr. Blair planted the corn for roasting ears. After averaging \$100.00 per acre for the roasting ears, the remainder was used to fill a silo.

Annual Grazing Crops

This probably received more emphasis this year than anything else in our dairy program. We find that it is much easier to get winter grazing crops down than summer grazing crops. Farmers are inclined to depend upon lespedeza and permanent pastures for summer grazing, and at the present time most of them have a good deal of idle tilled land which they could wire up and use since the lack of labor has cut short their row crops. Also pearl millet seed for summer grazing has usually been very scarce and high and not easy to obtain by farmers. More farmers are coming to realize the value of kudsu as a summer grazing crop to supplement permanent pastures.

Summer Grazing Crops: Following is summary of some summer grazing crops:

Summary Summer Grazing Crop Demonstrations

Name	Crop	Acres	No. Cows	Days Grazed	Value
John M. Aycock	Lespedeza	12	10	120	\$125.00
J. M. Love	Kudzu	12	18	12	80.00
Cathcart Dairy	Lespedeza	15	25	60	150.00

Winter Grazing Demonstrations: Five winter grazing demonstrations were completed in the spring of 1945, a summary of which follows:

Summary Winter Grazing Crops Demonstrations

Name	Crop	Acres	Number cows	Days Grazed	Cost
E. P. Glascock	Barley, oats, rye, vetch	9.8	30	28	\$308.62
W. A. Love	Barley, oats	1.2	10	15	26.94
Clarence Sem	Barley, oats	7	45	60	117.58
B. M. Sturgis	Barley & oats	3	40	30	46.56
B. R. Meek	Oats, barley, wheat	4	8	100	72.65

Permanent Pastures

Permanent pasture work is discussed some in the Agronomy section of this report. This is one of the most difficult result demonstrations to get accurate grazing record on because farmers do not keep record of the time of the exact days cows are on pasture. The lime and phosphate program of the past year has been of great benefit to the pasture program as a large number of farmers lined their pastures.

Typical treatment of permanent pastures in York County is as follows: Soil sample is taken of the land to be treated, fertilizer and lime needs determined, brush, stumps, rocks and other objects removed that would hinder mowing. It is usually necessary to clear off some brush and some trees but it is customary to leave a few shade trees. The land is broken about six inches deep, but in a manner to leave most of the top soil on the surface. If necessary it is further treated by harrowing, but usually the next step is to apply about 2,000 pounds of agricultural limestone per acre, 400 pounds of 20% phosphate, 75 pounds of Muriate and incorporate it thoroughly in the soil. The land is thoroughly disked and drag harrowed and allowed to settle by several big rains. On the average bottom pasture land 15 to 20 pounds of common lespedeza is sown, 5 pounds of dallis grass and land sprigged with Bermuda grass. In the fall, September or October, 3 to 5 pounds of White Dutch clover and in some cases a few pounds of Hop clover is sown. Cows are kept off of the pasture until grass and clover is properly established and pasture is mowed often enough to keep down weeds and brush.

Our TVA Permanent Pastures are treated in this manner the treatment varies to some extent with type and topography of soil. Bottom land and upland received somewhat different seeding.

Permanent pastures were exceptionally good this year due to a heavier than usual rainfall during certain summer months. Usually dry weather in middle to latter part of summer necessitates supplemental grazing crops sown to supplement the pasture

Dairy Buildings and Equipment

Not much could be done along this line in 1945 because materials for construction was tied up, mostly consisted of modifications and improvements of dairy barns.

Marketing

The seven whole milk routes in the county have taken care of the market situation very well tho there is other territory that should be covered. The amount of milk produced and sold appears to have been somewhat less than 1944, due to loss of labor on the farm, but we hope that this situation will be temporary. There is difficulty also in getting trucks and drivers to handle these routes. This also should be relieved when war conditions are changed.

On the following page is a summary of sales of the two milk routes to Carnation Milk Company at Statesville, N.C. and the five milk routes to Borden Milk Company at Chester, S. C.

SALES ON MILK ROUTES IN COUNTY

Month	Sales Bethany Route	Average Number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold	Sales Bethel Route	Average Number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold	Sales Sharon Route	Average Number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold	Sales McConnellis- ville route	Average number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold
December							\$1,100.00	75	26,500	\$ 1,72.00	11	13,500
January							1,850.00	85	12,000	618.00	11	18,500
February							1,650.00	80	15,000	600.00	39	16,500
March							1,800.00	82	17,500	650.00	11	18,500
April							2,310.00	85	61,000	800.00	13	26,500
May							2,850.00	90	72,000	910.00	16	36,000
June							3,200.00	98	80,000	1,100.00	50	16,000
July							3,150.00	100	78,000	1,050.00	50	15,000
August							2,850.00	95	75,000	980.00	50	13,000
September							2,700.00	95	72,000	920.00	18	10,000
October							2,100.00	90	65,000	810.00	15	28,000
November							1,800.00	85	56,000	700.00	10	21,000
TOTALS							\$27,390.00		720,000	\$9,610.00		352,500

Month	Sales Pt. Hill Route	Average Number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold	Sales Pilbert Route	Average Number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold	Sales Rook Hill-Loggie Route	Average Number Patrons	Pounds Milk Sold
December	\$ 560.00	10	15,000	\$ 625.00	31	18,500	\$ 128.00	10	4,900
January	715.00	10	22,500	910.00	38	21,000	215.00	10	9,000
February	870.00	10	21,000	775.00	38	21,500	230.00	10	8,300
March	810.00	12	26,000	850.00	12	26,000	215.00	11	9,200
April	850.00	15	27,000	910.00	15	29,000	275.00	12	9,500
May	1,110.00	13	36,000	1,200.00	50	38,000	390.00	12	13,000
June	1,350.00	13	39,000	1,150.00	50	12,000	110.00	12	15,000
July	1,150.00	50	12,000	1,600.00	55	15,000	150.00	12	15,500
August	1,300.00	13	10,000	1,150.00	50	12,000	100.00	10	13,500
September	1,200.00	15	36,000	1,300.00	18	39,000	350.00	10	12,000
October	1,050.00	12	31,000	1,150.00	15	35,000	310.00	10	10,000
November	850.00	10	27,000	875.00	10	29,000	250.00	10	7,000
TOTALS	\$12,055.00		365,500	\$13,095.00		392,000	\$3,713.00		126,900

Total sales for five Eorden routes - \$65,893.00

Total pounds of milk for the five routes - 1,956,900

Total pounds of milk on two Carnation milk routes 1,260,300 lbs.

Milk Subsidy: The milk subsidy has helped wonderfully in keeping the farmers producing milk. The margin of profit has been very small with most of them because of the high cost of everything the farmer has to purchase and the high cost of labor. It appears that practically all milk producers are now applying for the subsidy.

Cream Routes: The local Piedmont Creamery operates cream trucks out of Rock Hill in to several sections of the state, passing through different sections of the county enroute and pick up quite a little sour cream in the county. No separate record is kept of the cream which was produced in the county but it is estimated that about 10,000 pounds of butter was produced from sour cream picked up in York County in 1945.

Sales Dairy Cattle: Since the adjoining county of Chester holds annually a Guernsey Cattle Sale and since the principal breed in York County is Guernseys, we have not held auction sales of registered cattle in this county but have supported and participated in the sales of Chester, also have cooperated in the State Guernsey Sale held at Columbia. Our principal assistance to the dairy farmers of the county in the matter of cattle sales is the selling or purchasing of individual animals. We try to put the purchaser in contact with the seller or buyer or vice versa and do not always know when the sale occurs. Following is summary of some of the sales made in the county during 1945.

Summary Dairy Cattle Sales - 1945

Name	Number	Breed	Kind	Amount Received
Chester County Guernsey Sale	2	Guernsey	Cows	\$130.00
Chester County Guernsey Sale	1	Guernsey	Heifer	650.00
Individual Sales	3	Jersey	Cows	500.00
TOTALS	6			\$1,580.00

Sale of Grade Cattle: The local auction market established at Rock Hill furnishes a medium for the sale or exchange of our grade cattle and we think is performing a very helpful function. There was not very much buying and selling of grade milk cows in the county this year, the war situation has brought this to a somewhat of a standstill.

Milk Production for Family Use

The county agents activities in this project was mainly of publicity nature and educational work in meetings and through circular letters and personal contact. Special emphasis was placed upon it this year because of the necessity under war conditions of producing the food and feed needed for the home. This work was conducted through our Better Farm Living organization and the home demonstration agent also did some very intensive work along this line through the home demonstration clubs.

Handling Milk and Preparation of Milk Products: We did not have a school on this subject in this county by Mr. Goodale this year as we had held one at York and one at Rock Hill in previous years. Work along this line consisted mainly of educational work through the usual channels of newspapers, radio and circular letters and meetings.

Milk Production Contest: I feel by far the most educational feature of the dairy program in York County this year was our milk production contest. Mr. McCorkle, President of the Bank of York, at York, became interested in this subject and proposed to subscribe in some manner to the furthering our efforts along this line. The bank put up a total of \$175.00 in War Bonds and the two milk companies - Borden and Carnation Milk Companies, \$50.00 additional. Our whole milk producers in the county were visited by the assistant county agent and the assistant dairy specialist and 13 farmers were entered in the contest. Our milk producers showed a good interest in the contest and we feel that milk production will be given a very great impetus by it. At end of the year a meeting will be held and probably a banquet and winners of the contest will be announced and the prizes given out. Score cards will be used to determine the winners in the above contest. Mr. McCorkle of the Bank of York has already stated that he wishes to greatly increase his donation to this contest in 1946.

L-H Dairy Calf Club Work

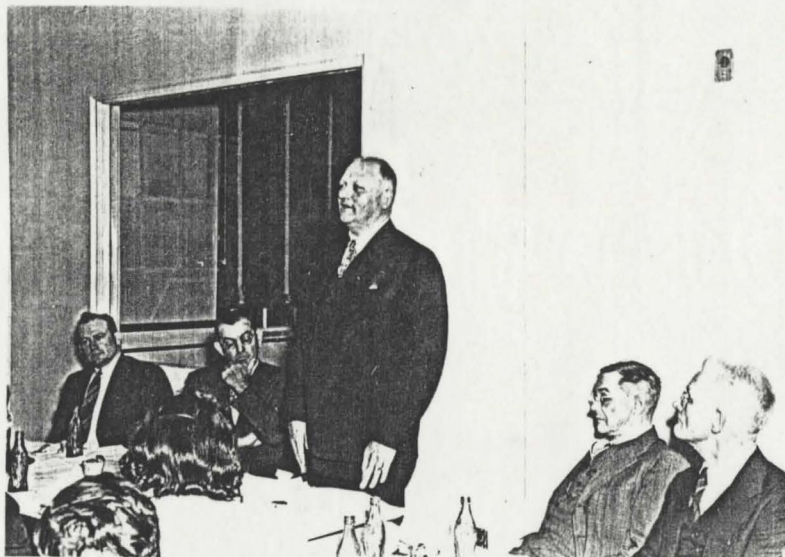
We feel that this is one of our finest and most important projects in York County and have at this time a very large and active club with many animals of good breeding. Special effort is being made to promote this as one of our major projects in the county and in 1946 we will undertake to carry it on as an organized club. The club has good equipment of its own such as blankets, electric clippers, and other essential materials. This subject is discussed under L-H calf club work of annual report.

On the following page is summary of records submitted by L-H calf club members:

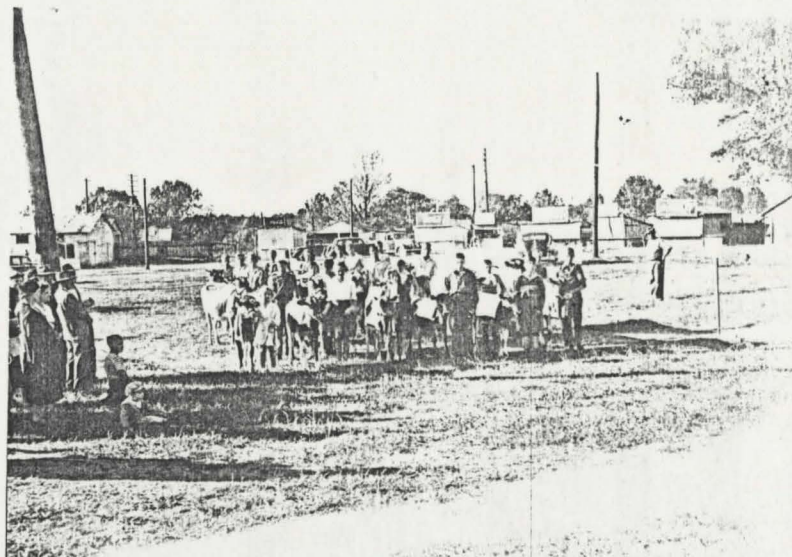
Summary Dairy Calf Club Demonstrations (Registered)

Name	No. Animals	Receipts and in- creases in Value	Expenses	Profit
Perry McGuire	1	\$105.00	\$ 96.50	\$ 18.50
James Ernest Grem	1	215.00	156.00	89.00
Glen Dixon	1	180.00	124.00	56.00
J. Leonard McCarter	1	156.00	127.00	29.00
Lillian Love	1	253.00	215.00	8.00
John Harshaw	1	75.00	67.00	8.00
Betty Hope	1	125.00	109.00	16.00
Jimmie Allen	1	378.90	303.00	75.90
Bruce Love	1	348.72	258.00	90.72
Jane Love	1	81.00	55.00	26.00
Richard Meek	1	318.50	275.00	43.50
Raymond Foreley, Jr.	1	266.00	218.53	47.47
Rupert Kimbrell	1	277.00	217.75	59.25
Johnny Gardner	1	259.00	188.25	70.75
Benny Nabors	1	193.00	156.22	36.78
Lewis Sweatt	1	125.00	90.62	34.38
Ervin Faulkenberry	1	135.00	98.03	36.97
Charles Hithcock	1	297.47	141.25	156.22
Charles Hithcock	1	596.26	317.60	278.66
Charles Hithcock	1	498.61	337.67	160.94
Jimmy Denny	1	175.00	158.38	16.62
Jimmy Denny	1	776.03	355.55	420.48
Jannita Danson	1	220.75	168.53	52.22
Juanita Danson	1	582.70	405.17	177.53
Jimmy Gasdin	1	238.50	156.22	82.28
Leroy Bradley	1	221.00	148.03	72.97
Leroy Bradley	1	774.57	394.65	379.92
Joe Jackson	1	319.00	221.22	87.78
George Ledford	1	605.78	257.21	348.57
John Henry Hittox	1	617.83	276.81	341.02
Donald Rollins	1	112.00	94.22	17.78
Bobby Turner	1	187.50	117.22	70.28
Bobby Sturgis	1	125.00	94.10	30.90
Bobby Sturgis	1	151.00	270.35	180.15
Billy Sturgis	1	130.00	75.00	55.00
Billy Sturgis	1	767.50	454.17	313.33
Billy Sturgis	1	687.12	363.16	323.96
TOTALS	37	\$11,954.14	\$7,650.21	\$4,303.93

Four H. Dairy Calf Club Show: There were 43 members in the Dairy Calf Club of York County and 52 registered animals owned by these members. A York County Dairy Calf Club Show and banquet was sponsored by the Rock Hill Board of Trade, York County Fair Association and the Clover Implement and Trucking Company and \$500.00 was given by them for this show and banquet. The banquet was held in the social room of the Rock Hill Coca Cola Company plant with 85 attending. The calf club show was held that afternoon at



Dr. R. F. Poole, President, Clemson Agricultural College,
Speaker at 4-H Dairy Calf Club Banquet, Rock Hill, S.C.
October 18, 1945.



Four-H Dairy Calf Club Show at Fairgrounds, Rock Hill
on October 18, 1945.

the fair grounds with 157 attending. Original intention was to show them at the county fair but the fair had to be postponed for certain reasons. We feel that this, the first calf club show held in York County, was a great incentive to club work. Calf club members of York county showed calves at the Spartanburg County Fair, York County Dairy Calf Club Show, the S.C. State Fair and Special show in York at county seat. Total winnings of the calf club members was \$896.50.

Breeding Work: We have worked out an arrangement with certain owners of best purebred bulls in York County for our L-H clubsters to breed their calves. Practically all of our calves are Guernseys, therefore, this has been simplified to some extent from the standpoint of breed. We have not undertaken to keep a regular dairy calf club bull during the war because no sufficiently responsible person could be found who had time under the labor conditions to keep one for us. Do not know at present if or when we will undertake to get a calf club bull.

Miscellaneous: Our calf club consisted almost entirely of Guernseys so we have purchased with L-H club funds all of the volumes of the Performance Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club to trace breeding of animals. These are kept on file in the county agent's office.

Farmers who have purebreds are usually anxious to register their animals but few of them are able to make the sketch, so it usually falls upon the county agents to sketch the young animals and to fill out and mail in registration papers for them.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

Entomology work in York County does not vary much from year to year being mainly work with garden diseases and insects, control of insects on livestock and poultry, and work with various crop diseases and insects. Beekeeping is not a large industry in the county but it is a profitable one and we have quite a few beekeepers.

Dust treatment of cotton seed: This practice is becoming generally known over the entire county as numbers of result demonstrations have been carried out and results published. It was felt that it would not be necessary to carry out result demonstrations this year as this practice has become very general over the county but timely newspaper articles have been written on dust treatment and it was given general publicity at the usual planting time for cotton.

Small grain disease control: The fact that we now have smut resistant strains of oats has made treatment of oats for planting less general, altho farmers have been advised that it pays to treat small grain if there is only 5% infestation. Quite a few farmers, however, practice treating oats for smut and practically all are treating wheat for smut. Method demonstrations in treating wheat and oats for smut were given in a number of meetings but no result demonstrations to check on actual results were carried out. Before the fall seeding newspaper articles and circular letters were used to call the farmer's attention to seed treatment and instructions about treating with the various materials were given them.

Peach tree insects and diseases: We harvested a heavy crop of peaches this year following two years in which crops were destroyed and the trees had not in all cases been properly cared for. On the whole, however, our regular spray program where it was possible to carry out got good results. Lack of labor caused some of the large orchardists to get behind and they resorted to dusting by airplane a little late in the spring. One noticeable feature was the lack of worms in peaches this year probably due to the fact that two years without a crop had practically starved them out. Circular letter on management of peach orchard in general, including insects and diseases, is sent out periodically to all peach growers. There is a need for the parasite which controls the Oriental fruit moth worm as the two fruitless years practically decimated these insects which had been put in the orchards.

Garden insects and diseases: Work along this line consisted mainly of answering requests for recommendations for control of the many garden insects and diseases. Newspaper articles and circular letters were the main media used to get this across in a general way to our farm and city people. Need for this type of control in 1945 was stressed because of the need for more food production.

Dodder control in Lespedeza: Farmers in general have learned the practical method of control of dodder but were reminded of need for doing this at the proper time by radio, newspaper articles and other publicity. Principal factor in control for the past three or four years have been labor. Only a few of our best farmers have been able to keep it out entirely. The laws on seed marketing in this state and North Carolina make it very

difficult to keep dodder infested seed from getting sold over the county, especially from other states.

Insects and Diseases of Forest: Our farmers are becoming more conscious of diseases and insects which attack our forest trees. Noticeable among these diseases which have caused serious damage and which is coming to the notice of our farmers is "little leaf" of our short leaf pine. Quite a few calls are received by the county agent where this disease greatly reduced the vitality of the trees and they have been attacked by different kind of borers. Unfortunately the damage has usually been done before the farmer notices that the trouble is present. Much educational work must be done to train farmers to destroy forest trees infested with diseases and insects to protect the remainder of the forest.

Poultry Diseases

Turkey Diseases: About the only serious outbreak among our turkey flocks was typhus and only two or three flocks were affected from it. Most of these were grown out to a marketable size tho of inferior quality. Our turkey growers have been deeply interested in the employment of Mr. Herrick, new poultry specialist, and when the county agent visited turkey growers with Mr. Herrick the first question that came up was about control of various diseases that affect turkeys. We feel that this is a very large and promising field of research since there are a number of turkey diseases which do not seem to be fully understood.

Our turkey growers have cooperated with the movement of the Extension Service to have their flocks tested and several thousand were tested by poultry specialists of the Extension Service for those who have laying flocks. A check-up has not been made of the number tested by the larger growers are cooperating in this.

Laying Flocks: We were exceptionally short of laying flocks last spring and quite a few were disqualified when they were tested. No flocks were tested by the county agent this year as there were no personnel for this work and the number of laying flocks was greatly reduced. However, they will be very greatly increased within the coming year and this work is assuming very important proportions.

Insects

Boll Weevil Control: Cotton producers quite generally use 1-1-1 poison for control of weevils but the upper section of the county escapes damage far more than the lower section. Very little dusting is done and there was no check made on poisoning for the weevil this year. At the beginning of the season newspaper articles and circular letters were used to promote the use of 1-1-1 poison for control of weevils on small cotton.

This was a very unusual year as related to boll weevil control. We had quite a bit of rain during the growing season of cotton and yet we have made one of the highest yields in the history of the county, which is a fact rather difficult to explain. A few farmers had cotton dusted by airplanes amounting to several hundred acres and results seemed to be comparable to regular dusting methods where the work was properly done by the plane.

In general we do not get our cotton picked in this section to do so much plowing up of stalks but some farmers practice this control measure. Our cotton is usually dead and defoliated by the time the farmers get around to destroying the stalks.

Chinch Bug Control: Chinch bugs were again very active in 1945 and destroyed quite a lot of corn and injured small grain. Farmers are warned every year not to plant corn near small grain but some of them will do this until all have finally found out that it will be destroyed. Both DDT and Sabadilla dust were tried out on small scale this spring but it was too late and there were not sufficient quantity to make positive statement about results. It appears, however, that both will give right effective control when properly applied.

Cattle Louse Control: Much publicity has been given to the damage done to dairy cattle and beef cattle by cattle lice and both our beef and dairy cattle men have become quite louse conscious. The louse powder mixed by the Extension Entomologist known as Pyre Louse Powder has been very effective in controlling lice and much in demand. A number of cases was handled through the county agent's office this year for the convenience of our cattle growers. Those who used this powder always reported good results.

Beekkeeping

Mr. E. S. Prevost, Extension Bee Specialist, has carried on quite a little bee work in the county but no result demonstrations was set up. Most of our beekkeepers are small operators but there are quite a number scattered throughout the county who are doing good work. It is the county agent's plan to organize a beekkeepers organization, as this is a good money crop on the farm and bees are beneficial as pollinators of many crops.

Mr. Purser, working out from Clemson College, visited the county two or three times this year inspecting hives for American foulbrood and several aparies were found to contain this disease. County agent accompanied Mr. Purser and assisted in destroying some of the hives that were effected. An effort is being made to eliminate the disease.

FORESTRY

Extension work in forestry in 1915 was mainly assistance and advice about the method of marketing timber, selective cutting and thinning, tree planting, some assistance in marketing pulpwood, timber and cedar, and fire prevention.

Pulpwood and Lumber Procurement Programs: At the beginning of the year several agencies were active in giving publicity to the need of pulpwood and instructions about marketing of same. The county agent cooperated with these agencies and also rendered all assistance possible with the help of the forestry specialists from Clemson College. Leaflets giving instruction on cutting of pulpwood and the need of same were enclosed in circular letters to our committeemen. Considerable number of farmers came in to the office for instruction about various phases of forestry work. Due to extreme shortage of labor interest in cutting pulpwood and timber was somewhat less this year than last. A tremendous amount of this work could have been done had labor been available.

The percentage of land in forest in York County is the lowest apparently of any county in the state except Spartanburg, being only 33% of the total land area. This indicates that exceptional care and attention should be given to our remaining forest areas.

Woodland Examinations and Selective Cuttings: As requests of this nature came in to the office the county agent made notation of such request and periodically called in the forestry specialist to assist in this work. The cooperation of the specialists was especially fine this year and I feel that they have been of very great value to our farmers.

No record was kept of the farmers who had their timber selectively marked and tallied, however, not so much of that was done this year as personnel to do this work was very limited.

Rural Fire Prevention Program: No especially intensive campaign was put on for fire prevention this year but throughout the year it was stressed over radio, through newspapers and materials furnished by the Extension Forestry Department was placed in circular letters to farmers setting forth the great importance of protecting our forest from destruction by fire. Our 4-H clubsters had a special program this year on forestry on which they were furnished material to get up these programs and put them on at these meetings. The scarcity of lumber and wood has made our farmers more and more fire conscious.

There is now a fire prevention association in York County through appropriations by the County Delegation and the county ranger maintains headquarters at York, the county seat. It has been my observation that losses by fire this year have been unusually small but much remains to be done along this line. A tower is needed in the county for this work to discover fires when they are first started.

Tree Planting: The lack of labor again constituted the limiting factor in tree planting this year. There were 43,500 pine seedlings purchased for planting, mostly loblolly, and in addition to this 33,500 free seedlings made available and all of these were used. Additional free seedlings could have been used.

Cork Oak Program: There were 200 cork oak seedlings planted in the county this year and plans have been made for the distribution of several hundred cork oak acorns among our 4-H clubsters and others. Last year 380 cork oak seedlings were planted in the county. This is a very interesting program and results are being watched with interest. The following two men planted cork oak seedlings in the county this year.

S. L. Patterson	Rock Hill, R-5	100
W. D. Thomason	York, S.C.	100

New Type Pulpwood Saw: Several demonstrations were given of a new type pulpwood saw, one to 4-H clubsters at our 4-H club camp at Kings Mountain Battleground Park. Local business firm has taken agency for this saw and men has been trained at Rock Hill and Sharon to set and sharpen these saws and each of them were furnished a full set of tools for this work. This was very important since new saw blades were neither set nor sharpened. A number of these new saws has been purchased for use.

4-H Club Forestry: There were 15 pine seedling planting demonstrations started with 4-H clubsters in the county in 1940 and most of these are still being carried on. These plantings will be checked from year to year and looked after by the schools. 4-H clubsters were also shown motion picture films on forestry, forest fires, given instruction on tree identification, selective cutting, etc.

Pulpwood Thinning Demonstration: Three pulpwood thinning demonstrations are being planned in the county in the pulpwood thinning contest this year. Extension forestry specialists are assisting in this work.

Forest Insects: There has been some losses in the county by forest insects and diseases and the disease called Little Leaf has shown up in many sections and causing considerable damage. Farmers have been advised to destroy at once all trees which are found to be affected by this disease.

Woodland Examinations and Selective Cuttings: Following is a list of farmers in York County who had their timber selectively marked and acres examined:

Land Owners	Acres Examined	Bd. Ft. Marked	Cords Marked	Acres Marked
Miss Elizabeth Leslie	100			
H. B. Newcomer	250			
D. G. Leslie		17,345		16
TOTALS	350	17,345		16

FOUR-H CLUB WORK

There were during 1945 20 4-H clubs in York County with a membership of 230 boys, all organized and working in cooperation with the girls clubs. There was a boys and girls club at each of the schools where clubs were organized. Very great emphasis was placed on our Food for Victory program this year and also on the production of feed crops since we are falling short in this respect. Regular monthly meetings were held at each club and since all 4-H club work is done jointly by the county and home agents they plan their work together and hold meetings at the same time.

Demonstrations this year were again emphasized that would fit in the plan for production of more food and feed crops and especially of feed crops since we were short of feed for livestock. The 4-H club boys carried a good percent of their projects as field crop projects and made a very creditable record with them. There was, however, a considerable variety of projects, including cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, pig - breeding, fattening and sow and litter, dairy calf, beef calf, poultry, gardening and bees. I find it rather difficult to get records on such as gardening, bees and similar projects but a somewhat better percent of records was received than we have gotten in several years.

Summary of enrollment and completions: Following is given a list of the clubs and a summary of enrollment and completions.

Summary 4-H Club Enrollment and Completions

Name of Club	No. Members Enrolled	No. Completed Demonstrations	Percent members com- pleting demonstrations
Bothary	14	11	79
Bethel	24	17	71
Catawba	3	1	33
Cotton Belt	12	7	58
Church Home Orphanage	14	18	128
Filbert	7	7	100
Irma Hook	4	3	75
Loelia	22	22	100
Mt. Holly	13	7	54
McConnelleville	6	4	66
Oak Ridge	1	0	0
Ogden	8	5	62
Riverview	17	9	53
Rodney	11	2	18
Smyrna	11	4	36
Sharon Grammar	18	19	105
Sharon High	9	12	133
Winthrop Training School	2	0	0
County Dairy Calf Club	*13	**37	63
TOTALS	230	171	74

* 14 of the 13 club members already included in enrollment of other clubs.

** 18 of the 37 members completing included in other clubs.

Following is given a summary of L-H club enrollment of boys, and yearly completions from 1939 through 1945:

Summary L-H Club Enrollment and Completions - 1939-1945

Year	Enrollment	Completions	Per Cent Completions
1939	147	86	58
1940	189	65	34
1941	157	63	65
1942	190	113	59
1943	228	119	52
1944	227	132	58
1945	230	171	74
TOTALS	1,368	749	55

Summary L-H club demonstrations: Following is summary of L-H club demonstrations completed in 1945:

Summary Completed Demonstrations - 1945

Demonstration	No. Completed	Value Products	Cost	Profit
Corn	50	\$2,626.55	\$1,193.67	\$1,432.88
Cotton	16	2,953.62	1,216.94	1,736.68
Small Grain & Lfay	1	170.00	67.20	102.80
Dairy Calf	37	11,954.14	7,650.21	4,303.93
Pig-Fattening	12	2,289.22	1,271.78	917.39
Pig-Breeding	3	87.00	69.15	17.55
Box and Litter	7	975.50	561.20	409.30
Poultry	15	759.97	458.54	321.43
TOTALS	171	\$21,811.00	\$12,471.99	\$9,215.76

This summary shows that the L-H club boys completing 171 demonstrations, produced farm products to the value of \$21,811.00, at a cost of \$12,471.99, leaving them a profit of \$9,215.76.

L-H Club Records

On following pages is given a summary of L-H club records completed in 1945:

Summary L-H Corn Records

Name	No. Acres	Yield Bushels	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Earl Good	1	35	\$52.50	\$23.25	\$29.25
Henry Parker	1/2	17	25.50	12.03	13.47
Johnny Pryor	1	33	49.50	22.18	27.32
Rufus Stephenson	1	31	47.50	21.48	26.02
Charles Boyd	1	28	42.00	18.35	23.65
Jimmy Healy	1	25	37.50	23.55	13.95
Billy Hipp	1	30	45.00	26.10	24.90
Carl Doster	1	23	34.50	19.00	15.50
Wade Griffin	2	30	45.00	24.70	20.30
James Lee Boyd	1	30	45.00	22.95	22.05
Howard Williams	1	22	33.00	19.90	13.10
Joe Russell & Buford Fields	1	30	45.00	22.53	22.47
Bert Williams	1	17	25.50	13.49	12.01
Russell Weaver	1	27	40.50	22.25	18.25
Roy Gryder	1 1/2	28	42.00	26.10	15.90
Clell Harrill	2	40	60.00	29.15	30.85
Norman Rushing	1	30	45.00	17.65	27.35
Leo Rushing	1	30	45.00	18.90	26.10
Curtis Smith	1	21	31.50	15.00	16.50
David Beaumgard	1 1/2	15	67.50	37.20	30.30
John Robert Love	1	30	45.00	22.35	22.65
Buster Jackson	1 1/2	70	105.00	34.55	70.45
George Parham	1/2	10	15.00	8.15	6.85
Ira Burton	1	26	39.00	24.50	14.50
Ralph Harper	1	42	63.00	21.90	41.10
R. H. McCarter	1	28	42.00	16.45	25.55
Grady Burgess	1 1/2	27	40.50	23.80	16.70
Jack Wilson	3	54	81.00	40.35	40.65
Ed Connolly	4	64	96.00	52.80	43.20
Harvin McCarter	1	31	46.50	21.45	25.05
David Brown	1	23	34.50	20.65	13.85
Glen Hudson	1	22	33.00	15.70	17.30
Sam Hudson	1 1/2	15	22.50	11.15	11.35
Louis Burgess	2	54	81.00	30.27	50.73
David Johnson	1	29	43.50	19.13	24.37
Sam Latham	4	80	120.00	46.85	63.15
Sam Scott White	1	24	36.00	16.91	19.09
Bobby Taylor	2	38	47.00	25.30	21.70
Johnnie Good	2	50	75.00	34.15	40.85
Kenneth Oates	1	18	27.00	19.05	7.95
Robeter Grayson	1	58	116.00	48.85	67.15
Henry Moss	2	75	112.50	52.60	59.90
Alfred Bullett	1	21	31.50	28.50	3.00
Allen Biggers	1 1/2	20	30.00	12.50	17.50
Gregory Smith	1	91	122.85	22.60	100.25
Bobby Dowdle	1 1/2	26	39.00	10.25	28.75
Bob White	2	64	80.00	24.75	55.25
David Hanbright	2	64	96.00	32.65	63.35
Roy Dunn	1	28	32.00	15.75	16.25
TOTALS	64 1/2	1754	\$2,626.55	\$1,193.67	\$1,432.88

Summary L-H Cotton Records

Name of Members	No Acres	# Seed Cotton	# Lint Cotton	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Bob Carter	1½	2701	1024	\$268.66	\$113.60	\$155.06
Andy McCarty	1	1370	510	110.38	62.87	77.51
Philip Brandon	1	1570	633	163.62	61.18	102.44
Richard Hook	3¼	1710	661	173.47	63.15	110.32
Jack Amley	1½	620	236	61.90	35.35	26.55
Larry Black	1	1550	592	155.40	61.00	94.40
Jack Wilson	1½	2132	810	255.57	85.39	170.18
Kenneth Montgomery	1	1350	513	116.56	12.90	103.66
Johnnie Good	1	1122	425	121.62	65.19	56.43
Hobbie Traylor	1	1076	410	117.51	57.77	59.74
John Thomas Boyd	1	2033	780	224.70	85.21	139.49
Webster Grayson	1	1800	681	179.19	62.59	116.60
Marshall Turner	1	1620	616	161.62	61.65	99.97
Leo Rushing	2½	1825	691	182.08	126.08	56.00
Bruce Sullivan	1½	2119	715	199.62	92.11	107.51
Billy Hollis	2	1200	1596	121.12	137.00	24.12
TOTALS	19	28858	11059	\$2,953.62	\$1,216.94	\$1,736.68
AVERAGE		975 Lbs. per acre				

Billy Hollis prepared his cotton land with tractor. Following this he laid off rows, put in fertilizer, bedded and planted his cotton in one operation with tractor. Cultivation: Chopped it once and worked it four times with tractor, cultivating whole row at a time.

Summary Poultry Club Records

Name	No. Chickens	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Joe Thompson	100	\$60.00	\$13.00	\$47.00
Carroll Matthews	14	9.80	5.00	4.80
Jack Biggers	19	55.50	29.90	25.60
Carl Ramsey	10	28.60	24.10	4.50
Donald Erwood	10	30.50	15.11	15.39
Youngblood, Fred	100	100.00	16.75	83.25
Jack Youngblood	50	16.87	26.00	20.87
Donald Dunlap	50	59.25	12.75	46.50
Bob Wyatt	19	26.10	16.00	10.10
John Harshaw	50	61.65	18.98	42.67
Guy Steele, Jr.	50	56.00	22.10	33.90
Charles McDaniel	50	16.10	15.25	30.85
Billie Grayson	50	60.00	55.10	24.90
Clyde Hill	50	56.00	23.10	32.90
Arthur Parker	50	13.30	24.50	18.80
TOTALS	792	\$799.97	\$138.94	\$661.03

Summary Dairy Calf Club Records

Name	No Animals	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Perry McGuire	1	\$105.00	\$ 96.50	\$ 18.50
James Ernest Grom	1	215.00	156.00	59.00
Clem Dixon	1	180.00	121.00	59.00
J. Leonard McCarter, Jr.	1	156.00	127.00	29.00
Lillian Love	1	253.00	215.00	38.00
John Harshaw	1	75.00	67.00	8.00
Betty Hope	1	125.00	109.00	16.00
Jimie Allen	1	378.90	303.00	75.90
Bruce Love	1	318.72	258.00	90.72
Jane Love	1	81.00	53.00	28.00
Richard Hook	1	318.50	275.00	43.50
Raymond Puraley, Jr.	1	266.00	218.53	47.47
Rupert Kimbrell	1	277.00	217.75	59.25
Johnny Gardner	1	259.00	188.25	70.75
Denny Havers	1	193.00	156.22	36.78
Lewis Swantt	1	125.00	90.62	34.38
Ervin Faulkenberry	1	135.00	98.03	36.97
Charles Halthcock	1	297.47	141.25	156.22
Charles Halthcock	1	596.26	317.60	278.66
Charles Halthcock	1	489.61	337.67	151.94
Jimie Denny	1	175.00	158.38	16.62
Jimie Denny	1	775.33	775.33	0.00
Janita Hanson	1	480.75	168.53	312.22
Janita Hanson	1	592.70	405.17	187.53
Jimmy Gassie	1	272.77	176.82	95.95
Leroy Bradley	1	721.00	141.00	580.00
Leroy Bradley	1	774.07	374.63	400.44
Joe Jackson	1	319.00	221.22	97.78
George Ledford	1	605.78	257.21	348.57
John Henry Mattox	1	617.33	276.51	340.82
Donald Rollins	1	141.00	91.22	49.78
Bobby Turner	1	187.50	117.22	70.28
Bobby Sturgis	1	125.00	24.10	100.90
Bobby Sturgis	1	151.00	270.03	180.15
Billy Sturgis	1	130.00	75.00	55.00
Billy Sturgis	1	767.50	454.17	313.33
Billy Sturgis	1	687.12	363.16	323.96
TOTALS	37	\$11,954.24	\$7,630.21	\$4,303.93

Small Grain & Leapedesa Hay

Name of Member	No. of Acres	Bushels or tons.	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Richard Clark	3 Oats	90 Bu.	\$81.00	\$67.29	\$102.30
	3 Leapedesa	3 Tons	90.00		
TOTALS			\$171.00	\$67.29	\$102.30

Summary Pig Club Records - Fattening Class

Name of Member	No. Animals	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
George Harper	1	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$ 5.00
Ronald Dunlap	1	14.00	35.50	6.50
Stanley Parrish	1	30.24	17.85	12.99
Billy Strait	1	25.00	10.00	15.00
Charles Barrett	1	22.88	13.00	9.88
Marion Thompson	1	33.25	25.60	7.65
William Williford	1	14.60	32.45	11.95
Bob White	1	15.00	13.75	1.25
Glenn McDaniel	1	40.00	28.50	11.50
Carl Good	1	90.00	63.50	26.50
Baxter Wallace	1	15.00	13.50	1.50
Bobbie Dowdle	1	25.00	12.00	13.00
Kenneth Johnson	1	110.00	46.25	63.75
Donald Osborne	1	35.00	36.00	19.00
Harold Fridmore	1	70.00	46.50	23.50
Malvin Gauden	1	60.00	39.50	20.50
Caleb Stephenson	1	49.50	47.25	2.25
Jerry Combs	1	60.00	40.50	19.50
Clall Harrill	4	176.00	108.00	68.00
John Hailey	1	40.00	17.50	22.50
Paul Hooks	1	60.00	38.00	22.00
Carl Doster	1	12.00	31.00	11.00
William Ledford	1	77.00	45.25	31.75
Dixon Chambers	1	80.00	26.00	54.00
Ralph Chambers	1	32.40	37.75	54.65
Edward Jackson	2	65.00	49.50	15.50
Glenn Oates	1	32.00	34.75	17.25
Moffett Ned Carroll	1	44.00	45.18	40.82
Gene Alexander	1	32.25	19.75	12.50
Marvin Paris	1	37.50	17.75	19.75
J. B. Shely	1	22.50	19.00	3.50
Ernest Wolfe	1	48.75	33.75	15.00
Billy Patterson	1	37.50	20.75	16.75
Ed Connolly	1	37.50	37.40	50.10
Edisel Baumgardner	1	31.00	39.00	42.00
Marvin McCarter	1	61.60	33.25	28.35
Neil Brown	1	60.00	29.50	30.50
Gene Garrison	1	42.00	21.25	20.75
Billy Montgomery	1	42.00	23.25	18.75
Larry Dulin	1	32.50	40.00	12.50
Baxter Dickson	1	60.00	42.00	18.00
Steve Simpson	1	41.25	31.00	10.25
TOTALS	45	\$2,259.22	\$1,371.78	\$927.39

Summary Pig Club Records - Breeding Class

Name of Member	No. Animals	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Johnnie Caba	1	\$32.00	\$23.50	\$ 8.50
Sam Hudson	1	20.00	18.25	1.75
Ira Burton	1	35.00	27.70	17.30
TOTALS	3	\$87.00	\$69.45	\$17.55

Sow and Litter Class.

Name of Member	No. Pigs Farrowed	No. Pigs Raised	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Lillian Love	8	6	\$195.00	\$76.25	\$118.75
Frank McGuire	8	8	155.00	81.25	73.75
Bobby Currence	17	16	198.50	104.50	94.00
Zeb Carter	10	9	125.00	103.50	21.50
Louis Burgess	7	7	92.00	64.70	27.30
Clyde & Bobbie Hill	10	10	110.00	72.25	37.75
Johnny Gardner	6	6	98.00	61.75	36.25
TOTALS	66	62	\$973.50	\$564.20	\$409.30

4-H Club Camps

On August 22-25 our annual 4-H club camp was held at Camp York, Kings Mountain Battle Ground State Park. This is a very beautiful camp site and well equipped for an outing of this kind. Thirty-seven boys and thirty-two girls attended. There would have been a much larger attendance but shortage of labor kept many of them at work on the farms. The personnel for operating the camp consisted of the county farm and home agents and assistants, the district home agent, and at various times in the program specialists from Clemson and Winthrop College. Trucks were employed to transport the children to and from the camp. The County Delegation gives \$100.00 each year to help defray expenses of our annual 4-H club camp. York Camp has separate cottages for boys and girls, a large well equipped kitchen and cold storage room, dining room, recreational hall, good arrangement for camp fire sessions, separate halls for instruction periods, shower and toilet facilities, and a lake for bathing, boating and fishing. Swimming beach is so constructed as to greatly facilitate supervising of the swimming periods and lessens danger of drowning. Miss Rance, Physical Educational Instructor at Rock Hill High School acted as life guard and supervisor of swimming periods. Total attendance at the camp was about 85.

Two York County boys, George Ledford and Billy Hollis, attend the Wild Life Conservation camp at Camp Bob Cooper in July along with the assistant home demonstration agent and two club girls.

4-H Club Achievement Day and Council

The 4-H Club Council was held at York on March 17 with an attendance of 176. At this meeting certificates for club demonstrations completed in 1944 were delivered to 132 4-H club boys. In addition, 13 club diplomas for completion of 4 years in club work, and 5 seals for completion of more than four years club work were awarded to 4-H club boys. Six calf club members were awarded prizes for exhibiting calves at the county fair. Two club members received awards in Food for Victory Contest. Lillian Lowe, 4-H pig club member of McCormellsville Club, was awarded a registered Guernsey heifer calf for growing out best pig in Sears-Roebuck Pig Chain. Thirteen calf club members were awarded Guernsey Club Membership pins.

The 4-H Club Achievement Day was held at Leslie School on November 24, with an attendance of 90. A good program was carried out by the clubsters at this meeting and business of the 4-H Council attended to.

Seventh War Bond Campaign

During the month of May the 7th War Bond Sale was started and all 4-H Clubs were called upon to help with this bond sale.

Rural Life Sunday

On May 6th the Bethany, Santiago, Leslie, McCormellsville, Bethel and Fort Mill clubs observed Rural Life Sunday using the program worked out for this purpose. The local churches cooperated.

National Farm Safety Week

All 4-H clubs were furnished material and called upon to observe National Farm Safety Week July 22-23.

4-H Dairy Calf Club

The Rock Hill Board of Trade contributed \$200.00, the York County Fair Association \$200.00 and the Clover Implement and Trucking Company \$100.00 for the first York County calf club show and banquet for the clubsters and their parents. The banquet was held in the social room of the Coca Cola Company's plant at Rock Hill and the company furnished drinks also. Attendance at banquet was 85. The calf club show was held at the County Fair Grounds, Rock Hill with 30 calves being shown. Attendance at the club show was 157. This was a fine event and will be made an annual event if possible. Showings and prizes are given under "Fair Exhibits"

Twelve new calf club blankets were purchased for the calf club this year.

4-H Poultry Club

Sears-Roebuck gave 1000 R.O.P. baby chicks to 4-H clubsters this year and they were distributed 50 each to 20 members. Eighteen of these club members exhibited 54 pullets at the York County Fair. Prizes awarded by Sears-Roebuck as follows: 1st. Prize \$30.00, Doris Craig, 2nd. prize \$15.00, Ollie Jackson, 3rd. prize \$12.00, Clyde Hill, and the following

club members were awarded \$3.00 each: Donald Dunlap, Ed Connolly, Jack Biggers, Guy Steele, Marian Smith, Bob Wyatt, Charles McDaniel, Billie Grayson, Ruth Williford, Frances Osborne, John Harshaw, Raymond Talley, Bill Sutton, Arthur Parker and Rachel Beck. A total of \$45.00 was awarded to club boys participating in this poultry project by Sears-Roebuck. The following 4-H club boys received prizes for their poultry which were awarded by the County Fair Association: Guy Steele \$2.00, John Harshaw \$1.75, Clyde Hill \$1.50, Charles McDaniel \$1.50 and Billy Grayson 75¢. Each of the Sears-Roebuck poultry project club members gave back three pullets and these were sold for \$109.50, and this money will be used to purchase baby chicks, under the same plan, for clubsters in 1946. A banquet was given for the 4-H clubsters carrying out this project on November 18 at Rock Hill, Sears-Roebuck bearing the expenses of the banquet. The prizes, totaling \$102.00 were awarded to the clubsters at this banquet. In the Spring of 1946 there will be an egg show sponsored by Sears-Roebuck and these club members will exhibit a dozen eggs each, and awards to egg exhibitors will be in baby chicks. These eggs will be sold and money received will be placed in the County 4-H Club Treasury.

Judging Teams

We did not have a regular calf club judging team but the 4-H calf clubsters were brought together at the Church Home Orphanage and given training showing and judging, using the Church Home Orphanage herd of Guernseys.

Miscellaneous

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in locating good calves for the club members this year. We do not keep a calf club bull but arrangements have been made for boys to use some of the best local bulls for service.

Fair Exhibits

Four-H club members exhibited calves at the Special 4-H club show at York, the Spartanburg County Fair, the State Fair and the York County Dairy Calf Show. Sixteen 4-H calf club boys attended the State Fair for 4-H calf club day.

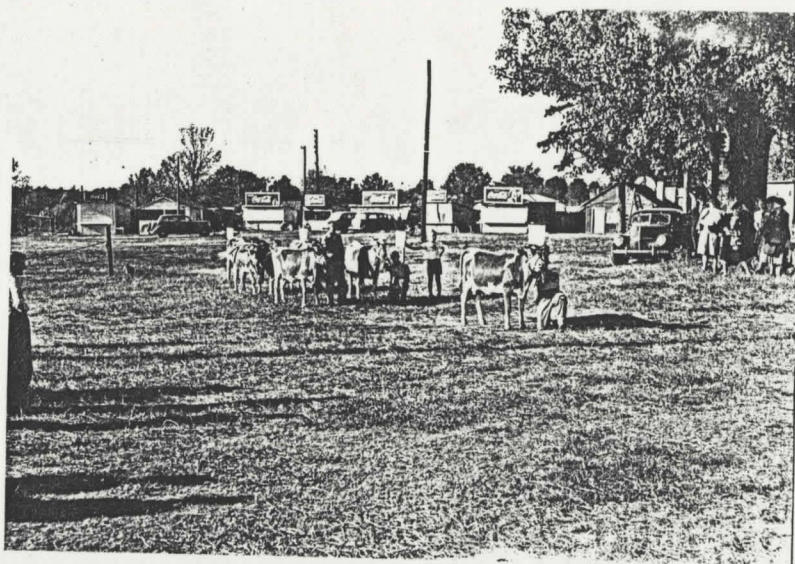
Twelve of the 14 4-H Poultry club boys who were in the Sears-Roebuck Poultry Contest, exhibited poultry at the York County Fair, winning premiums amounting to \$52.50.

Fair Exhibits

Exhibits	Place	No. Boys Exhibiting	No. Entries	Placings	Premiums Won
Dairy Cattle	York Calf Show	13	13	13	\$116.00
Dairy Cattle	Spartanburg Co. Fair	13	13	13	359.00
Dairy Cattle	State Fair	16	16	16	187.50
Dairy Cattle	York Co. Dairy Calf Show	30	30	30	234.00
Poultry	York County Fair	12	12	12	52.50
TOTALS		84	84	84	\$949.00



Four-H Dairy Calf Club Show at Fair Grounds, Rock Hill,
on October 18, 1945



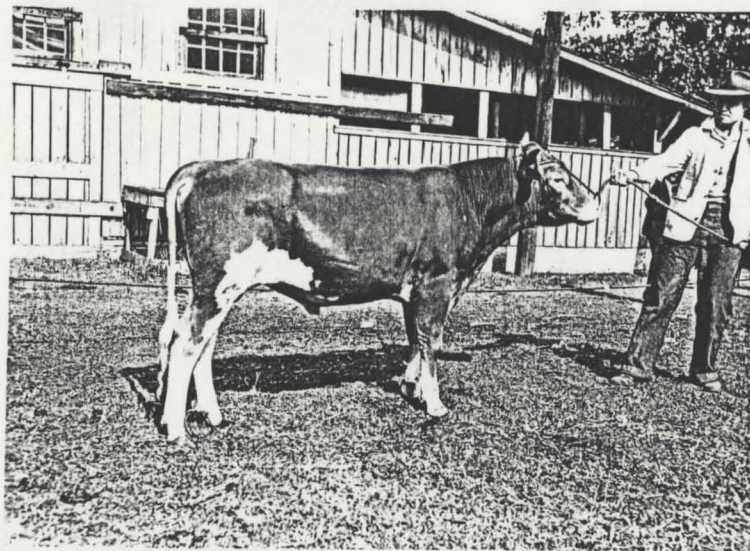
Four-H Dairy Calf Club Show at Fair Grounds, Rock Hill
on October 18, 1945



Four-H Dairy Calf Club Show, Fair Grounds, Rock Hill
October 18, 1945



Four-H Dairy Calf Club Show, Fair Grounds, Rock Hill
October 18, 1945



Church Home Orphanage Bull - Four-H Dairy Calf Club



Church Home Orphanage barn, farm tour, 4-H Calf Club
work.

Older Youth Club Work

So many of our young boys and girls are working now. We now have only one Older Youth Club in the county, at Bethel. This is a very active club, however, and holds regular monthly meetings.

Older Youth Club

Name of Club	Membership Young Men	Membership Young Women
Bethel	11	6
TOTALS	11	6

HORTICULTURE

Our largest horticultural crop in York County is commercial peaches of which we have around 3,000 acres and still increasing to some extent. Sweet potato production has been on the increase for several years and has usually been a very profitable crop. There are some farmers who grow truck for market early in the season, such as tomatoes, beans, cabbage and early lettuce, but this has not been very largely developed as yet. Home gardens are grown by practically all farm people and many city people and suburbanites.

Gardens

Both farm and city people were encouraged to plant victory gardens this spring and a large percent responded. Limiting factor in gardening as in most other food crops was labor and in the cities especially lack of facilities for getting them prepared. There was also a considerable shortage of seed and plants, but altogether the victory gardeners succeeded in getting at least a part of their plantings made. Much literature on home gardens was called for and many requests for help on fertilizer, diseases and such problem.

Sweet Potatoes

There was a surprisingly large crop of sweet potatoes to be marketed this winter and spring and the markets were very slow in taking the last part of the crop. This had a tendency to discourage the acreage planted this spring for commercial purposes but the main handicap was the lack of good plants and labor to help get them set out. Some of our storage houses are full again this year but not all of them by any means. The season was not favorable for potato production.

Sweet Potato Demonstrations: Below is summary of some sweet potato production demonstrations:

Summary Sweet Potato Production Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Yield Bushels			Returns	Cost	Profit
		No.1's	No.2's	Culls			
J. P. Burris	1/4	75	20	10	203.75	34.75	\$169.00
B. R. Monk	1.3	25	100		590.00	99.10	490.90
TOTALS	1 11/20	320	120	10	\$793.75	\$133.85	\$659.90
Ave. Per Acre							

Potato Storage Houses: There was no good material to construct new storage houses and this like all other phases of the building program was at more or less a standstill.

Following is record on some sweet potato storage houses:

Record on Sweet Potato Storage Houses

Name	Capacity	Bushels Stored	Charge per Bushel for storage
Sharon Storage House Coop.	4,000	3,800	10¢ per bushel
Rock Hill Storage Houses	8,000	8,000	20¢ per bushel
B. R. Meek	1,200	1,200	10¢ per bushel
TOTALS	13,200	13,000	

Peach Production

After two practically complete crop losses a big peach crop was harvested in York County in 1945. Lack of funds resulting from two crop losses prevented some growers from taking proper care of their orchards and quality of fruit was not up to standard in all cases. On the whole, however, the quality was surprisingly good and those orchards properly cared for had exceptionally fine fruit. The lack of worms in peaches was very noticeable even where it was not possible to give best control measures. This was probably due to the fact that two years without a crop had partially starved them out.

Every effort possible was made to assist the growers in getting baskets this spring as they were very scarce. Growers also made early plans to have sufficient ice cars for marketing the fruit, local railroad officials working with them on this problem.

Complete canvass of all white and colored schools in the county was made by the county agent and labor assistants and appeals made to the school children to volunteer for peach harvest. Several hundred volunteered but most of them were too young for heavier phases of the work. Other sources of labor was also investigated but the final solution was a camp of 300 German prisoners of war which was obtained and located at York during the harvest season. County agent and the extension service cooperated closely with the growers in locating, setting up, and handling this camp. Through the Extension Farm Labor Program canvass of the peach orchardists was made to ascertain if they would use prisoners, growers signing up for a certain number. Assistance was given in planning and setting up the personnel of the camp and through the Extension Farm Labor Program a man was provided to handle the prisoners at the camp, allot them out and collect the money, and also a bookkeeper to handle the funds. These German prisoners did splendid work and were the means of preventing the loss of many thousand bushels of peaches. Some school children and school teachers were used in the packing sheds and other lighter work and rendered great assistance in the peach harvest. There was very little loss of peaches from the lack of labor.

Truck Crops

Tomatoes: Mr. Dave Cameron, one of our larger and most progressive farmers, is planning a tomato production project under irrigation, using the stake method and pruning his tomatoes to get early high quality fruit. County agent and extension service has cooperated closely with Mr. Cameron and this project, if it is carried through, will be watched with very keen interest. Mr. Cameron plans to grow 15 to 20 acres of tomatoes in this way.

MARKETING

There was considerable marketing work to be done in 1945 and a great deal of activity in purchase of used and new farm machinery, exchange of farm machinery, marketing of sweet potatoes and purchasing of small grain for feed. There was not many calls for marketing of miscellaneous products as the surplus was taken care locally. Peach marketing came in for considerable time and attention as we had a big crop on hand.

Marketing Sweet Potatoes: Very few sweet potatoes were marketed before Christmas and the market at that time opened very slow. Efforts were made to market to army camps without success directly. Potatoes from the larger curing houses were marketed first, including the Sharon and Hickory Grove houses. We had a considerable portion of No. 2's and these were marketed at the dehydration plant at Canyon. If it had not been for the dehydration outlet we would have faced a very serious situation. Towards the latter part of the season a few were turned down at the dehydration plant because of pithiness but on the whole we succeeded in getting all of our No. 2's and some surplus field run this market. We had great difficulty in getting baskets to pack them in. The potatoes from the Sharon and Hickory Grove storage houses were marketed directly from the storage houses, trucks picking them up there. Two thousand bushels or more were shipped to Raleigh and Asheville, marketed mainly through A&P. The others were marketed through local sweet potato brokers in the vicinity. A large number of local growers who originally marketed their own potatoes failed to do so this time and county agent had to find market for them. The markets were fairly good, potatoes going at about \$2.25 net, the last part of the season \$2.00. This work required a great deal of time and travel this year.

Peach Marketing: Peach marketing presented a number of problems this year, first of which was labor. This was solved by location of a 300 prisoner of war camp and some use of school children in harvesting work. The matter of getting sufficient iceo cars was taken up with the railroad people and arrangements made prior to harvesting the crop and this difficulty was avoided. The county agent rendered assistance in locating source of supply of peach baskets which were very scarce at beginning of the season. Sufficient baskets were finally located to carry the crop. Cars were inspected at loading points by the Extension Division of Markets representatives. Several meetings were held in regard to the above problems and contact was also made with the Federal division which handles surplus commodities and a representative was on the field with the county agent when marketing was under way. On one occasion during peak marketing price of peaches started to drop sharply, a quick visit was made by the above representative and county agent to the main peach sheds advising the producers of the support price for peaches and the condition of the market, etc, and the market was stabilized at \$2.25 per bushel. Peach growers felt that this service stabilized the market and saved them many thousands of dollars. Altogether the marketing of the peach crop was carried through without the loss of any peaches except a few hundred bushels from over ripening and this was where the producer declined to use prison labor in time and did not have sufficient local labor. A number of new producers were on the market with peaches for the first time since we had suffered crop losses the two previous years and they had not yet marketed any peaches. These were given more careful cooperation because of their lack of experience. Altho it appeared previous to harvesting of the crop that there would be several insurmountable difficulties, the crop was harvested in good shape and practically no losses sustained.

Turkey Marketing: The turkey marketing situation was easy this year as the markets took our turkeys as fast as they were ready altho they were not frozen by the government. The demand exceeded the supply at practically all times. We have two large up to date dressing plants in the county and some of the other growers are setting up picking machines. These plants either buy the turkeys on foot or dress them for the producers to sell themselves. The birds were of fine quality and well grown out. The feed situation was fairly good.

The large turkey dressing plant at Clover is preparing a large cold storage room and a \$25,000 addition was made to the local REA lockerbox plant to store turkeys this year. Both plants had good connections and were able to handle all turkeys produced locally and have a large trade from the outside.

Whole Milk Marketing: The problem this year again was not to market milk but to get it produced because of labor shortage. All of our whole milk routes had a much larger market then they could supply and the same was true of our retail milk producers around the towns. The seven milk routes in the county furnish a yearly around outlet market in a large portion of York County.

Under "Dairying" will be found a summary of the whole milk marketed on the seven whole milk routes in York County in 1945.

Cooperative Marketing Organizations: On the whole the local markets took care of surplus products and our peach and turkey markets are not organized into a cooperative so we do not have much of this type of work. There is one small but very efficient cooperative organized in the Sharon community which has operated several years. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, progressive farm family of the Sharon community, act as manager and secretary and treasurer for a group of about twenty-five or more farm families who market their eggs to a hatchery in Spartanburg. These eggs are marketed from tested flocks and collected and shipped by Mr. Mitchell regularly and he is paid a small sum from the proceeds for his time and trouble.

County agent has a sinking fund furnished by the County Delegation with which to purchase feed grain or seed if necessary for farmers. Through this local fund about \$8,000.00 worth of grain was purchased for farmers this year.

Marketing of Surplus Farm Products: As stated above, the local markets took care of this as there was practically no surpluses of any products, but considerable time was spent in locating many of the miscellaneous items needed by farmers in the county, especially farm machinery, feed and seed. Every effort was made to swap farm machinery or buy or sell it where this would facilitate crop production and harvesting.

Egg Marketing: A plan was set up to market surplus eggs during the early spring season when we usually have a surplus but supply and price made it unnecessary to handle them under this plan, local market consuming all that were produced.

Beef Cattle and Hogs: A new local auction market has been established at Rock Hill which in connection with the big auction market in Charlotte takes care very nicely of any surplus beef cattle and hogs that we might have. We are far short of the need in supply of hogs and also short of beef so marketing was no problem.

Summary Marketing Work---1945

Products	Quantity	Bought	Sold
Purebred Boars	1 Head	\$ 15.00	
Purebred Glts	5 Head	75.00	
Purebred Dairy Bulls	11 Head	1,130.00	
Purebred Dairy Cattle (females)	16 Head	2,095.00	
Dairy Cows	6 Head		1,580.00
Beef Bulls	5 Head	1,725.00	
Beef Cattle (Females)	11 Head	3,800.00	
Baby Chicks	1000	140.00	
Turkeys	40		320.00
Feed Corn	6000 Bu.	8,760.00	
Feed Wheat	2000 Bu.	2,760.00	
Feed Oats	1350 Bu.		1,174.50
Lespedeza Hay	6 Ton		210.00
Seed Oats	50 bu.		50.00
Lespedeza Seed	3250 lbs.		325.00
Cotton Seed	8 Ton	60.00	800.00
Cane Seed	40 Bu.		96.00
Sweet Potato Seed	100 Bu.	300.00	
Sweet Potatoes	4800 Bu.		9,500.00
Compeas	21 Bu.	126.00	
Fruit Trees	100 Trees	40.00	
Tractors	3		2,225.00
Tractor Rbw & Harrow	2	1,890.00	
Truck			800.00
Combine	1	325.00	
Corn Binder	1		125.00
Drill	1		177.00
Threshing Machine	1	375.00	
TOTALS		\$23,616.00	\$17,382.50
TOTAL Value Products bought and sold			40,998.50

POULTRY

There was again a considerable increase in production of poultry this year due to the scarcity of other meat products. There is no cooperative handling poultry in the county but there has been a ready market for more poultry than we could produce in the last two years.

Demonstration Flock Records: Only one of our poultry flock demonstrators carried through with record this year. A summary of this record is given below:

Summary Poultry Flock Demonstration Record

Name	Breed	Ave. No. Hens	Invest-ment	Eggs Per Hen	Total Income	Feed Cost	Profit
Mrs. R.H. Mitchell	H.H.	24	\$323.60	131.6	\$672.21	\$504.11	\$168.10

(Table continued)

Stock Increase	Other Expenses	Labor Income	Labor Income Per Hen
\$15.30	\$10.81	\$113.09	\$1.70

Poultry Association: We have a small rather unique association in the county at Sharon but this has already been mentioned under "Marketing"

Bloodtesting and Vaccinating Poultry: Last year Mr. Dave Moss was employed as an emergency worker and bloodtested and vaccinated several thousand birds, both chickens and turkeys. This year, however, Mr. Moss was operating his own hatchery. Under arrangements with Clemson College Extension Service Poultry Division 13,673 turkeys were bloodtested that were used in breeding flocks in the county. This work has just begun but has promise of splendid results.

National Poultry Improvement Plan: We have a number of flocks in York County following the National Poultry Improvement Plan but did not this year obtain a record on these flocks. These flock owners are improving their own flocks by complying with the National Poultry Improvement Plan in keeping improved poultry flocks and supplying hatcheries with desirable hatching eggs and improving the quality of chicks. These flock owners receive a premium for their hatching eggs.

Turkey Production: Turkey production saw a tremendous increase in York County this year. A check up by the county agent of poultz purchased or intended to be purchased this spring showed a probable production of about 150,000 turkeys. This increase was due mainly to increased production by the large producers who are already in the business, but there were several new producers. The two large dressing plants in the county and picking machines put in by some individuals are entirely capable of handling the production of the county and had a large business from this and other sections of the state and in North Carolina. Mr. Chas. Whitesides of Sharon has just completed a large addition to his plant this year and Mr. J. S. Edmonds already had a

large plant in operation at Clover.

There was no serious outbreak of disease among turkey flocks this year but there was some trouble with typhus among some flocks causing some producers to market their turkeys prematurely.

Our turkey growers were very much relieved to have our new specialist Mr. Horrick available for call in case of outbreak of disease should happen, as prompt measures have to be taken if control is effective in big flocks when such outbreaks occur. Our growers have learned to exercise sanitary measures to a much greater extent than they have in former years, have much better equipment and exercise better management in general and producer turkeys of excellent quality. Some of the growers are undertaking to grow a large percent of their feed in the form of oats and other small grain.

Following is summary of a small turkey flock grown out by Mr. B. R. Meek. Mr. Meek kept a very accurate record and I think it is typical of the average cost of production.

Summary Turkey Demonstration Record

Name	Poults Raised	Income	Cost	Labor Income	Labor Income Per Poult
B. R. Meek	270	\$1,592.71	\$730.22	\$862.49	\$3.19

Bloodtesting and Vaccinating Turkeys: Mr. Dave Moss who was employed as an emergency worker last year operated his own poultry farm this year, so no one was available to do much of this work in the county. Under agreement, however, with the poultry division of the extension service 13,673 turkeys were bloodtested which will be used as laying flocks in the county.

Turkey Hatcheries: We have in the county three large turkey hatcheries supplying poults to this and other sections. Following is a summary of the capacity and operations of these hatcheries approximately in 1945.

Summary Turkey Hatcheries

Name	Capacity	Approximate Number Poults Hatched
J. S. Edwards	32,000	40,000
Rogers Turkey Farm	16,000	15,000
Thomas Brothers	32,000	40,000
TOTALS	80,000	95,000

Poultry Hatcheries: We have in the county nine poultry hatcheries. Their operations for 1945 are summarized on the following page and the figures are practically correct.

Summary Poultry Hatcheries

Name	Capacity	Approximate Number Chicks Hatched
Ridgeview Farm	11,700	27,000
York P.F.A.	10,000	5,000
J. B. Mills	10,000	7,000
R. H. Feed Store	20,000	12,000
B. H. Maybin	6,000	5,000
Sharon P.F.A.	5,800	3,000
Hickory Grove P.F.A.	5,800	3,000
Palmetto Hatchery	52,000	10,000
Winthrop College Farm	10,760	5,000
TOTALS	132,160	107,000

Following are the turkey flocks that were tested in the county this year:

Name	Number Birds Handled	Number Birds Culled	Number Birds Tested	Number Birds Reacted on last test
<u>THOMAS' HATCHERY</u>				
M. I. Ball	960	31	929	1
E. L. Beaupard	550	34	516	0
John E. Fewell	740	0	740	30
L. L. Rhyme	3,950	310	3,640	9
W. H. Stowe, Jr.	525	25	506	6
T. M. Thomas (Flock # 1)	745	56	689	1
T. M. Thomas (Flock # 2)	1,050	78	972	3
Park Thomson	205	0	205	0
<u>EDMONDS' HATCHERY</u>				
J. S. Edmonds	2,721	700	2,021	9
R. G. Lawrence	853	85	768	8
J. D. Penley	678	6	672	0
<u>ROGERS' TURKEY FARM</u>				
Ted Lewis	1,074	48	1,026	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FLOCKS</u>				
J. L. Barnett	595	0	595	67
R. W. Barnett	291	0	291	1
H. P. Robinson	103	0	103	1
TOTALS	15,040	1,373	13,673	136

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The activities in this field were of the same type as last year, the motion picture machines from Clemson College being used at both adult and L-H club meetings. Also the county slide machine was used some to show demonstrations or practices in soil conservation work done by farmers in this and other counties.

The Clemson motion picture machine was used in the county to show pictures of 13 L-H and Older Youth Clubs meetings with 535 attending. Many adults attended these meetings. Pictures were shown on agricultural subjects, subjects relating to different war programs and activities and method demonstrations of different kinds.

The Clemson College motion picture machine was also used in five meetings held by the county agent on the Victory Bond Campaign and two with colored farm people.

PUBLICITY

There are four local newspapers in the county, one daily and three weekly. These papers were fairly cooperative in carrying farm news but care has to be exercised in handling of news so that all of them will agree to carry it. Local papers have not carried as much farm news furnished direct from Clemson as they have in the past because of shortage of paper and the amount of space devoted to news of the war and reconversion plans.

A regular broadcast program was begun by the county farm and home agent over Station WRHI this year. County agent broadcasts each first and third Monday at 1:15 to 1:30 P.M. Home demonstration agent broadcasts each second and fourth Monday at the same hour. On Wednesdays the Chester County farm and home agents broadcast and on Fridays the Lancaster farm and home agents broadcast over WRHI. We feel that this has been a very effective means of reaching our farm people with farm news.

Other publicity was through circular letters and motion picture shows over the county and meetings. Following is a summary of publicity work done in the county in 1945.

Summary Publicity Work

Individual Letters	1592
Circular Letters	37
Copies mailed	14,333
Press articles	76
Radio talks	24
Bulletins distributed	1279
Farm tours	0
Attendance	

A.A.A. ACTIVITIES

The A.A.A. office is located at York which makes it necessary for county agent's office at Rock Hill to render farmers on east side of county considerable more assistance. Work done in cooperation with A.A.A. was mostly educational, explaining to farmers through circular letters, newspaper articles, meetings and over radio rules and regulations, soil building practices and "Grant of Aid" and encouraging them to take advantage of all the funds available for this work. Meetings of the county and community committeemen were attended whenever possible and assistance rendered in recommendation of policy, plan for carrying on the work efficient, etc. We did not hold any terracing demonstrations or meeting of this type this year due to the fact that farmers were so overworked because of lack of labor they could not very well attend. It was planned to hold some training schools for the training of persons to run terrace lines but time did not permit of carrying this out.

Soil Building Program: County agent did educational and publicity work wherever possible through all channels to take advantage of this program. It appears about 2250 tons of lime was purchased in the county under "Grant of Aid". There were between eleven and twelve thousand tons of lime in the county already, however, left over from last year which farmers were unable to spread over their land because of lack of labor and late delivery. Practically all of this lime was scattered this year.

The suspension of acreage limiting regulations had no effect on the acreage planted this year as this was reduced this year anyway by shortage of labor.

Subsidies: The subsidy paid farmers on milk and other products was quite a help and increased production as the cost of production has gone up in the last year along with the increased cost of labor, machinery, feed, etc. It would have been difficult, in many cases impossible, for farmers to produce at any profit without any subsidy

Phosphate purchased through A.A.A. in 1945 - 550 tons

Austrian Winter Peas purchased through A.A.A. in 1945 - 22,300 lbs.

Terraces - 171,355 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS

Returning War Veterans: Considerable time was devoted to cooperating with agencies set up by the government to serve returning veterans and county committee was set up by the county agent to advise with those veterans who wished to engage in farming when they return. The town of Rock Hill also set up a service center with committees representing the various commercial fields and the county agent was made chairman of this committee.

OPA: County agent continued to cooperate with OPA, being a member of the price regulation panel. Plans have been made this year by OPA to again hold regular meetings to discuss problems of price regulations. Also members of the panel will be required to give some broadcasts over radio on this subject.

War Council: Meeting was called by the chairman of the USDA War Board and this board was organized into a War Council which is to hold regular monthly meetings to be participated in by heads of the agricultural departments in the county and some others interested. Duties of this committee or the work that they are to do have not yet been outlined, but apparently they will function in somewhat the same manner as the USDA War Board.

Farm Bureau: This year a local farm bureau was organized in the county, officers and board of directors elected. Board of Directors divided county into districts and campaign was put on for membership. Second campaign for membership is now underway. County agent has lent his cooperation and advice to the Farm Bureau organization in getting organized and in planning to carry on the work.

On the following pages will be found specimen copies
of circular letters issued during the year

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
January 22, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

ANNOUNCING



WRHI FARM AND HOME HOUR

Beginning Monday, January 29, Station WRHI, Rock Hill, will feature a regular Farm and Home broadcast program each Monday. Time of broadcast will be from 1:15 to 1:30 P.M. and the farm and home agents of York, Chester and Lancaster counties will have charge of the program. The first Monday of each month the county farm agent of York County will have the program, the second Monday the Chester County farm and home agents, the third Monday the Lancaster County farm and home agents will have the program. On fifth Mondays the program will be by Clemson Specialists and the above agents. On these programs the farm and home agents of the above counties will bring to the farm people timely discussions of farm and home problems. Our farm people are asked to note carefully the time of these broadcasts and which agents will have charge of them. Station WRHI has been very generous in their contribution of this time to the Extension Service Farm Program and is following the custom of most broadcasting stations in thus initiating a farm and home hour.

Those who will participate in the first broadcast at 1:15 Monday, January 29, will be the district farm and home agents of the Piedmont District Mr. L. B. Massey and Miss Elizabeth Monroe, Miss Winnie Belle Holden, Radio Extension Specialist, and the farm and home agents of York, Chester and Lancaster counties. Farm and home agents of these respective counties ask the cooperation of the farm people in making this regular Farm and Home Hour broadcast a success.

COUNTY OUTLOOK AND FERTILIZER MEETING

Clemson College Extension Service will hold their regular Farm Outlook Meeting at York Court House Monday, January 29, at 2:30 P.M. At this meeting the farm and home district agents will discuss the farm outlook and field crops and livestock goals, and Mr. W. H. Craven will discuss the fertilizer situation. Our government is making a special request of farm people that certain food and food crops be given consideration this year to supply food for our Army. It will require much higher production of certain crops than was expected some months ago to reach the desired goals. Our farm people and all others interested are invited to attend this meeting and hear the farm outlook, the crop and livestock goals, and the fertilizer situation discussed.

Yours very truly,

Ellen Atkinson
Ellen Atkinson
County Home Dem. Agent

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent

Laura Belle Barker
Laura Belle Barker
Assistant County Home Dem. Agent

SEE OTHER SIDE

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

The 1945 Agricultural Census is now being taken. You will be asked for such information as the kind and acreage of crops and production of same in 1944, about the amount of livestock of all kinds and poultry that you have and the amount sold, amount of feed you have bought, about your farm machinery, and about fertilizer used in 1944, and the value of all products sold and consumed in 1944 and other information. This government census is very important as it is to give a sort of preview of the farm situation to help plan the war effort, so all farm people are asked to give information asked as nearly as they can.

FERTILIZER

Farm people are urged to purchase their fertilizer and get it on the farm early this season as the labor to mix and handle the fertilizer at the plants is very limited as well as transportation to the distributing points. If most of the fertilizer is ordered in the spring when needed, it will be impossible to get it delivered in time.

COTTON SEED

There should be a plentiful supply of good pure seed in the county this year. If you do not have pure seed and would like to get some, please notify the county agent's office and we will be glad to locate them for you. If you have pure seed to sell, please let us know the variety, amount and price and how long from breeder. High yields are important because it is expensive to raise cotton now and good seed will help insure high yields.

TREAT CATTLE FOR LICE AND GRUBS

Cattle should be treated for lice and grubs with a good powder that will do the job. Two treatments are necessary at intervals of about two weeks apart. Cattle cannot do well if they are infested with lice and grubs and some may not survive the winter. We will be glad to help you get powder for treatment.

MARKETING

If you have any kind of farm machinery to sell or exchange, please let us know as we continually have requests of this kind. We will also be glad to try and locate machinery that you want if you will let us know. If you have any breeding stock of any kind to sell, let us know.

We have some purebred Guernsey bull calves eligible for registration for sale cheap to be used for breeding purposes.

INFLATION

The shortage of certain food materials and staple commodities will make the Office Of Price Administration's job a more difficult one in 1945. It will be a serious matter for our people if they fail to cooperate in price control and allow inflation to destroy it. The law of price control can only be enforced if the people cooperate and refuse to buy in black markets.

BLACK WALNUTS

If you have a surplus of black walnuts and would like help in getting rid of them, contact home agents about this. Let's not let the nuts waste.

CAT SALE

Cats are needed in the training of army doctors and nurses. Do you have a surplus cat? The home agents will be glad to help you dispose of these cats.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
February 8, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL YORK COUNTY FARM PEOPLE:

The year 1945 will likely be one of the most critical of all the war years. It will be a year to hit the enemy and hit him hard from every angle and with everything we have including FOOD, victory's greatest ally.

We are fully aware that farm people will have to face such unusual difficulties as labor, equipment, and transportation shortages. It is because of these difficulties that unusual pains and unusual effort are urgently necessary. New ways will have to be found to do all jobs better.

The period February 5 to February 17 has been set as a time to plan our whole 1945 food and feed production program. The first four points of the 10-point program, attached, should get our whole attention those two weeks.

Here are a few questions every farm and home owner will want to answer during those two weeks:

Do we have plenty of planting seed of all kinds do we have equipment that needs repair have repair parts been ordered have our fertilizers been ordered shouldn't we fertilize more heavily this year than ever before how much hay does the farm need and what kind has a good well-rounded garden been planned do we need new feed or food storage such as grain bins, silos, sweet potato houses, meat houses, cellars, etc. can we trade labor and equipment with our neighbors to get silos filled and hay put up have complete arrangements been made for harvesting this year's grain crop, hay crop, and silage crop?

Complete plans and arrangements made now may save valuable time and, therefore, valuable food and feed crops later. The most we can do to produce more food and feed in 1945 will not be too much. Farmers have always risen to every occasion; the year 1945 should be no exception. Call upon us for any assistance we can be to you and your neighbors.

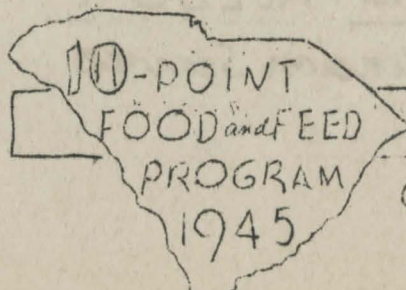
Yours very truly,

Ellen Atkinson

Ellen Atkinson,
Home Demonstration Agent
Laura Belle Barker
Laura Belle Barker,
Assistant Co. Home Dem. Agent

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

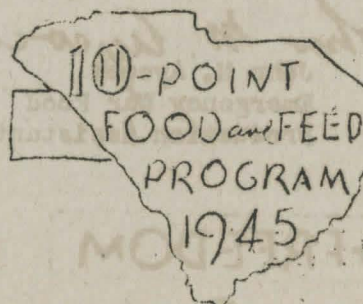
John M. Aycock
John M. Aycock
Emergency War Food
Production Assistant.



FOOD FIGHTS for FREEDOM
Clemson College Extension Service

SOUTH CAROLINA 1945 10-POINT FOOD^{and}FEED PRODUCTION PROGRAM

1. Make maximum use of available labor and equipment on the farm and in the community.
2. Arrange now for quality planting seed.
3. Arrange now for fertilizers for heavy applications.
4. Check farm and home equipment, and order parts or new equipment now.
5. Grow plenty of high quality grazing, hay, and silage.
6. Produce record small grain and corn crop.
7. Produce adequate gardens, poultry, eggs, meat, and milk for every family and conserve for home use.
8. Produce, grade, pack, and market quality products.
9. Take care of the land and forests.
10. Control crop and livestock diseases, insects, and parasites.



FOOD FIGHTS for FREEDOM

Clemson College Extension Service

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
February 8, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS:

The year 1945 will likely be one of the most critical of all the war years. Our country will need the undivided and aggressive support of all its people and the efficient use of all its resources. Your Extension Service needs your personal help in an effort to make the best use of all our agricultural resources to the end that South Carolina may make this its greatest producing year. We have adopted the "SOUTH CAROLINA 1945 10-POINT FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION PROGRAM" with the slogan, "Food Fights for Freedom," a copy of which is attached. In adopting such a program, we are fully aware that farm people will have to face such unusual difficulties as labor, equipment, and transportation shortages. It is because these difficulties exist that the need for unusual effort is urgently necessary. Your Extension Service working alone can do something, but not enough. We need your help.

During the two weeks, February 5 to February 17, we are hopeful that we can stimulate all farm people to plan carefully in advance to make the very best use of every facility at their command. Here are ways you can help us:

You will be meeting your neighbors at church, at the store, in the fields, and at neighborhood and family gatherings. Urge them to use these two weeks to make plans for 1945. Do they have all the planting seed they need do they have equipment that needs repair have they ordered repair parts have they ordered their fertilizers do they plan to fertilize this spring's grain crop heavily how much hay do they need and what kind has a garden been planned do they need a silo, if so, what crops are they planning to plant to fill it how can neighbors trade labor and equipment to get hay up, silos filled, buildings repaired are there sufficient equipment and facilities available for storage and conservation of all kinds of food and feed? These and other ideas of your own can be effectively used to make the year 1945 our greatest wartime effort and will be our part in shortening this war.

We would welcome any ideas you will have regarding ways to make this 10-point program more effective. RESULTS are what we need.

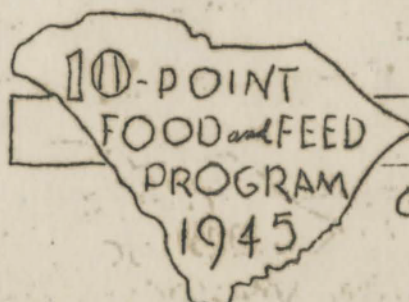
Yours very truly,

Ellen Atkinson
Ellen Atkinson,
Co. Home Dem. Agent

Laura Belle Barker
Laura Belle Barker
Asst. Co. Home Dem. Agent

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

John M. Aycock
John M. Aycock, Emergency War Food Production Asst.



FOOD FIGHTS for FREEDOM
Clemson College Extension Service

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
March 21, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Milk Producer:

Mr. J. H. McCorkle, President, Bank of York, is sponsoring a contest for this year in York County for all producers selling milk to the Borden and Carnation milk plants. He is offering a \$100.00 War Bond as first prize, a \$50.00 War Bond as second prize and a \$25.00 War Bond as third prize. In order to broaden this contest and reward more of the producers entering the contest, the Borden Company and the Carnation Company are cooperating with Mr. McCorkle by offering prizes of some articles of equipment, which they ordinarily carry in stock, up to fifteenth place in the contest. These prizes will range in value of \$15.00 for fourth place downward to \$4.00 for fifteenth place.

This contest will be conducted and supervised by the County Agent's Office and the Dairy Specialists of the Clemson Extension Service and based upon the job you do in your feed program, herd management, methods used and the average production per cow for the year.

The people offering these prizes do so in cooperation with the Clemson College Extension Service 10-Point Food and Feed Production Program and to increase the supply of this product so vitally needed by the armed forces, and with the purpose of encouraging farmers to get in the production of whole milk as an additional income to the farm, believing that this industry should be encouraged on practically all of the farms of this county. This type of farming is particularly adapted to this section. I hope you will show the same interest in the dairy industry in York County as the sponsors by entering this contest and doing a good job with your dairy unit this year.

If you wish to enter this contest, please sign the blank below and return this letter at once. Those of you who enter the contest will be visited and furnished full and detail instructions of the contest.

Very truly yours,

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

I am interested in joining the York County Dairy Production Contest.

Name

Address

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
March 31, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear (Filled in with name of club member)

Your project record indicates that you will grow out a pig for your project. Try to get a pig of good breeding. They are very scarce this year. Find a clean well drained spot where there is some shade if possible for your pig and try to keep him on ground where older hogs have not been. If he is on ground where older hogs have been he might pick up a lot of intestinal worms. Be sure to provide him some shade because pigs cannot stand hot sun very well. It is very important that he have plenty of shade if he cannot get to a branch or water. It is likely that most of you boys will raise your pigs mainly on table waste and they will not get enough minerals. Be sure to mix up one of the following mineral mixtures, or one as near like them as you can, for your pig:

10 parts by weight of steamed bone meal
10 parts by weight of ground limestone
2 parts by weight of salt.

Steamed bone meal -----	50 pounds
Ground limestone or air-slaked lime ----	25 pounds
16 per cent acid phosphate-----	25 pounds
Common salt -----	5 pounds

Nail the trough to the side of the pen where he cannot turn it over and put a cover over it and keep some of this mixture in it at all times. His bones will not develop well without it.

If you can possibly do so, plant a few soybeans nearby or some other green feed that you can cut during the summer and feed him. Boys who have brood sows should have a plot fenced in for them to graze on and use preferably Biloxi soy beans for grazing in the summer.

Soak an old tow-sack with burned motor oil and tack to the side of the pen where the pig can run against it. Be sure to keep lice off of your pig this way or he will suffer.

Be sure to keep a record of the date you start with your pig, of his approximate weight, and what you paid for him. Keep a record as nearly as you can of the amount of grain, bought feed, table waste, garden scraps, green feed, etc. that you give him. At the end of the season we will enter this record in a regular record book. You keep it in a note book of your own. Be sure and keep this record so you will have it at the end of the year. I hope you have success and make some money with your project.

With kind personal regards, I am

Your friend,

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
May 14, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

To All Better Farm Living Committeemen:

The 7th War Bond Sales Campaign starts on May 14 and again all of our farm people are being asked to buy as many bonds as they can to help make up York County's quota which we understand is \$1,565,000, which is the largest quota that has yet been given us. Our government states that there will be only two bond sales instead of three, therefore, the quota for this sale is much higher. We know farm people are entirely too busy with farm work at this time to hold meetings or do much personal canvassing, also that there is not much cash from actual farming operations at this season, however, a large percent of our farm people receive incomes from other sources than the farm through members of the family who may be in defense work or in the Services. We feel confident that all farm people are making a generous contribution to the war effort by purchasing war bonds and we wish to ask that you encourage your neighbors to purchase all of the bonds they can during the 7th Bond Sales Campaign.

The government is asking that individuals purchase E Bonds, which is the type especially suited to individuals. We are enclosing herewith a descriptive folder which explains about the different bonds. It will be most highly appreciated if you will explain to your neighbors about the different type of bonds and assist them in any way in making their purchase of same. Bonds will be on sale at the usual places, and by the various organizations that have sold bonds in the past. Bonds should be credited to the quota of the section in which they are sold.

Since this is a very large quota that our people are being asked to raise, we feel that a little effort on the part of every Better Farm Living Committeeman will help greatly in selling the quota of bonds requested. The industrial areas will no doubt be very thoroughly canvassed, but lack of time, gas and personnel will probably prevent much individual canvassing in the rural districts, so any assistance you can render there will be greatly appreciated by our government. The war is not nearly over yet and may not be for some time and payment must go on. The better our soldiers are equipped for battle the quicker the war will end and the greater will be the reduction in the loss of life.

Thanking you for your contribution to the war effort and fine spirit of cooperation in the past, we are

Yours very truly,

Obera Byars
Obera Byars
County Home Dem. Agent

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

Laura Belle Barker
Laura Belle Barker
Assistant County Home Dem. Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
July 11, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

PEACH INFORMATION

To York County Farm Leaders:

For your information we are sending you a list of the peach packing sheds in York County where peaches will be on sale and a few facts about peaches. We trust that you will pass this information on to your neighbors. Beginning within the next few days the big harvest time of Elbertas will get started. Farm people will be getting their peaches for canning. The list of peach growers in the county is most too large for mailing but you are familiar with those in your community and perhaps in other communities. Please inform your neighbors where peaches can be purchased. In this way you can be of help as a leader in your community.

Peach Packing Sheds in York County

Aycock Brothers
J. C. Bell
Hoke Cameron
Clarence Boyd
Charles Smith
Dave Cameron
Inman Brothers
Harry Clark
Land Brothers
D. C. Wood
Smith Brothers
J. M. Hartness
D. D. McCarter
Clark Black
Joseph E. Hart
Hugh Campbell
J. E. Marshall
E. Less Williams
A. W. Love
Springs Farm

McConnellsville
Guthries
Delphia Community near Delphia
Delphia Community near Delphia
Delphia Community near Delphia
Delphia Community just below York
Town of York
Town of York
Just above York on highway
Filbert
Filbert
Kings Mountain Highway
Kings Mountain Highway above Bothany
Cotton Belt Community
Between Tirzah and York on highway
Tirzah
West Main Street, Rock Hill
Leslie
Kings Creek
Fort Mill

If you know of other peach packing sheds, please refer those to them.

If there is any labor in your community who desires to help in peach harvesting, please refer them to peach growers or to some of these packing sheds for information.

Please acquaint the housewives in your community with the fact that good canning peaches are available to can for home use and urge them to do all canning possible this summer. Following is a recipe for canning peaches with a small amount of sugar which will be helpful as sugar is very scarce at this time. This recipe has been tried in the Extension kitchen. -

Pool peaches, cut in quarters or halves, and heat in a thin syrup made by using 1 cup corn syrup, 2 cups sugar, 9 cups water. Pack in jars, seal and process for fifteen minutes in hot water bath. This will take care of approximately 12 quarts of peaches.

A medium syrup can be made by using $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups white syrup and 2 cups boiling water. Bring this to a boil and use as a sugar syrup. This recipe is sufficient syrup for three or four quarts of fruit and a number of individuals have found that it is sufficiently sweet.

In connection with the canning program, we suggest that you urge your neighbors to plant additional vegetable crops in order that they may continue to can for home use. If any desire information on canning fruits and vegetables, suggest to them that they secure a copy of the Extension Circular 261 "Canning Fruits and Vegetables", which is available at the county farm and home demonstration agents' offices.

Obora Byars
Obora Byars,
County Home Dem. Agent

Yours very truly,

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
July 18, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear 4-H Club Member:

The week of July 22-28 is set aside by special proclamation of our President as National Farm Safety Week. We want to make it National 4-H Safety Week in all states of the Nation. We are writing every club boy and girl to observe this Farm Safety Week by making safety checks in their homes and on their farms. According to National Safety Council, approximately 17,000 people were killed and 1,500,000 injured and \$90,000,000 worth of farm property was destroyed by fire. Most of these accidents could have been prevented by safety measures.

Each participant should make a list of 12 or more accidents or fire hazards found and tell what has personally been done to remove them. Then they should write a brief story on "How I Made My Home Farm Survey and How I Prevent Accidents and Fires.", and send this report to the county farm or home agent by August 1st.

Five county winners gets Silver Sterling medals for best reports. Best county records compete for 10 state winning places and receive \$25 war bonds. Sixteen national winners get educational trips to National Club Congress where 12 national winners receive \$200 scholarships.

Every 4-H clubster is urged to make this check on possible fire hazards and accidents and assist members of their family to avoid such accidents and fires, and then each member will be doing a valuable part towards winning the war through helping reduce loss to the country by fires and accidents by conserving lives, labor and valuable materials.

Wishing you a successful year in your 4-H club work and with kind personal regards, we are

Yours very truly,

Obera Byars

Obera Byars,
County Home Dem. Agent

L. W. Johnson
L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

P.S. The big bond sale drive has been completed and we want to get a report from all 4-H clubsters as to the number of bonds they have sold. Please : report to your club president immediately all bonds sold by you during this drive, the name and address of person to whom sold and the amount of the bond. Each 4-H club president will be requested to send this report in. If it is more convenient to send the report to the office of the county farm or home agents, do this.

Thanking you for your fine spirit of cooperation.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill, S.C.
July 27, 1945

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear 4-H Club Member:

The York County 4-H Camp will be held at Camp York, Kings Mountain, from August 22-25. Only 100 campers can be accommodated so please return enclosed card at once if you wish to go. The total cost will be \$1.00. This will be collected as you board the truck.

It will be necessary for you to carry a prepared lunch with you. Pack this separate from other food.

Due to food shortage and to keep down the cost of camp be sure you bring the following foods. Check This List Carefully!

12 firm tomatoes	6 medium irish potatoes)
12 fresh eggs	4 medium sweet potatoes)
6 medium onions	1 ear corn - In the shuck
1 small cabbage	8 apples
1/2 cup lard	4 medium slices ham
1/4 cup rice	1/4 cup cornmeal
1/2 lb. shelled butterbeans	1/2 lb. string beans
1 fryer (Leave out <u>only</u> feet and neck. Cut up, salt, put in jar. Keep in refrigerator until you leave home.	1 dozen cookies
	1 pint jar jelly, jam or preserves
	1 cup sugar
	1 clean flour sack or salt sack.

What To Take

1 large or 2 small sheets	Light blanket, pillow if desired
Drinking glass or cup	Sweater
Flashlight-labeled-if possible	Tooth Brush
Soap-towels	Tooth Paste
Comfortable <u>old</u> shoes	Electric cords to be repaired
Girls may wear shorts or slacks. <u>No Pajamas outside cabins</u> <u>No Halters</u>	
All who go swimming furnish own suits. Life Guards will be provided.	
A nurse will be at camp, too. <u>All who go are required to attend all meetings and take part in camp activities.</u> <u>All quiet when taps blow.</u>	

Time and place to meet bus or truck will be announced on cards notifying you that you were among the first 100 returning cards.

Home and Farm Agents, District Agent, Specialist from Extension Service, and Local Leaders will be at camp. Everything is being arranged for you to have a good time. Be sure to return your card if you want to go.

L. W. Johnson
L.W. Johnson
County Farm Agent

Yours truly,

Obera Byars
Obera Byars
Co. Home Dem. Agent

mostly better. It showed that York County gins had done a much better job of ginning on the whole (preparation) than the average for the gins of the state. That was a fine record. Let's keep improving, standardize our variety, keep it pure, and have our cotton better prepared for the market.

Yours very truly,

L. W. Johnson

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Rock Hill, S. C.
Sept. 4, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

To York County Cotton Producers:

The York County One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association is organized to standardize the variety grown, keep a good supply of pure seed, grow a good staple, get good gin preparation and, if desired, obtain free government grading service. The 100 strains of the variety selected are all eligible, or we may use any of the 100 Wilt Resistant strains where needed. The ginner of York County are cooperating wholeheartedly in assisting the farmers to carry out these aims to help them in obtaining and keeping pure seed and in doing a good job of ginning your cotton.

When you ask your ginner to take sample of your cotton and send it in for government grading, regulations require this year that he shall draw a truly representative sample out of each side of the bale. This means that the sample must be cut from each side of the bale after it is ginned. You may ask for this service or not as you desire. The report card on sampling will give you the grade and staple of the cotton, preparation and price.

Help the ginner do you a good job of ginning by following these suggestions from our Extension gin specialist:

1. Do not pick cotton green but pick just as soon as it is ready if possible.
2. Do not pick your cotton wet or try to gin it wet.
3. Pick clean without as little trash as possible.
4. Do not mix bad cotton with good cotton.
5. Do not hurry the ginner and make him gin it too fast.
6. Do not ask the ginner to gin it too close.

The ginner cannot be expected to do the best job unless the above points are observed. Close ginning puts too many short fibres and specks of seed coat in your cotton injures the sample.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill, S. C.
October 5, 1945

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

P L E A S E R E A D C A R E F U L L Y

(Name of parents filled in)

There will be a luncheon on the 18th. of October for the 4-H Dairy Calf Club members and their fathers and mothers. This luncheon will just precede the Dairy Calf Club Show at the fair grounds and will be at the social room of the Coca Cola Plant, Rock Hill, at 12:30 P.M. The Coca Cola plant is just off of Oakland Avenue on the Charlotte Highway, near Wylie's Store. It can be easily located.

We are anxious to have each of the dairy calf club members and their fathers and mothers present at this luncheon and meeting. Dr. Poole, President of Clemson College, Mr. Watkins, Director of the Extension Service, and Mr. Cushman of the Extension Dairy Division, will address the meeting briefly. The Rock Hill Board of Trade, the County Fair Association and the Clover Implement Company have furnished funds to give the boys the luncheon, the calf club show, and provide some equipment for them and we want to show the appreciation of the club members by having them and their parents present at this luncheon. All who attend the luncheon will be admitted to the fair grounds for the show free of charge.

We know that you are busy, but will you not do your very best to attend this meeting. A card is enclosed for you to return giving your reply. Indicate on this card whether both father and mother and club member can attend, or ~~one~~ parent and club member, or just the club member. If the club member is away, we would be glad to have the parents attend. Please indicate on this card whether you can attend the luncheon and meeting and the showing of the boys' calves at the fair grounds, which will be held about 2:00 P.M.

We expect to have a goodly number of fine animals at the show and judging will be Parish show style, so that every boy who brings his calf will receive a premium. Please mail the enclosed card back to us not later than Wednesday, October 10, indicating which of you will attend, so that luncheon can be arranged for all. We will be expecting your card. If it is impossible for you to attend, mail the card back anyway indicating this.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

On the following pages will be found specimen copies
of press articles published during the year.

It appears now that there will be a very serious shortage of sweet potato plants due to lack of labor for bedding and handling of plants. It would be well for every farmer who can to bed enough sweet potatoes to grow slips for his own use. Ordinarily we may expect 2,000 or more slips from a bushel of potatoes, depending on size of the potatoes, type of bed, etc. Small sweet potatoes make a good many more slips but the larger potatoes make strong slips and are more apt to preserve type and quality in the potatoes. Much care should be exercised in selecting seed to bed. Discard all potatoes that show any sign of disease whatever or any of the scurfs, rots or wilts. Treating potatoes that have rot on them will not get rid of it because the rot spores are under the skin of potatoes. Potatoes that have no rotten or scurf spots can be completely disinfected by treating. Potatoes should be bedded four or five weeks before transplanting time in the open ground, about the middle of March or first of April. If bedded in hotbed, they can be bedded four or five weeks before danger of frost is over, during the latter part of February. Hotbeds, however, will greatly lessen the length of time required to get slips even if bedded later.

The improved Louisiana Porto Rico is the potato that is considered best for home use and market here.

The soil in which sweet potatoes are bedded should be fresh and clean. In other words, old beds should be cleaned out and fresh clean soil should be put in the bed. If stable manure is used for heating, never let the potatoes come in contact with the manure. Do not put stable manure on land where sweet potatoes are to be planted as this is very likely to rapidly increase any disease that might be present before, and thoroughly treat potatoes before bedding. Either the borax treatment or bi-chloride of

mercury. Both of these treatments have recently been given but since borax is some cheaper and easier to obtain at this time, the borax treatment is given below. It is better also to disinfect the bed with the borax or other solution before bedding.

Borax Treatment

1. Discard potatoes with wounds or decayed spots.
2. Dip potatoes 10 minutes in borax solution (6 pounds to 30 gallons of water). Prepare this solution by dissolving borax in hot water at rate of 6 pounds to 6 gallons of water; then cool by adding to 24 gallons of cold water.
3. Bed the potatoes immediately after treatment. Do not rinse.
4. The borax solution need not be renewed. When the amount of solution becomes too small to cover well the potatoes in the container, more of the solution should be added.
5. A 16-ounce package of borax in 5 gallons of water will treat up to 8 bushels at a cost of about 15 cents.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

A dairy production contest for producers furnishing milk to the Borden and Carnation milk plants from York County is announced here by County Agent L. W. Johnson. This contest is being sponsored by the Bank of York, at York, with the Borden Company and the Carnation Company cooperating. Anyone who is selling milk to either of these plants is eligible to enter the contest and should sign one of the letters mailed out to them in regard to it or come by the county agent's office and sign up. Full details and instructions will be furnished to those who sign up and the Extension Dairy Specialist will visit them immediately to explain about the contest.

The Bank of York is offering a \$100.00 War Bond as first prize, a \$50.00 War Bond as second prize, and a \$25.00 War Bond as third prize. The Borden Company and the Carnation Company are offering prizes of some articles of equipment, which they ordinarily carry in stock, up to 15th place in the contest and these prizes will range in value of \$15.00 for fourth place on down to \$4.00 in 15th place.

In sponsoring this contest the firms offering these prizes do so in co-operation with the Clemson College Extension Service 10-Point Feed and Feed Production Program which has been inaugurated to increase the supply of food and feed so vitally needed at this time. Another purpose of the contest is to encourage farmers to get in to the production of whole milk as an additional income to the farm. It is believed that this industry should be encouraged on practically all of the farms in this county. This type of farming is particularly adapted to this section. The contest will be conducted and supervised by the county agent's office and the Dairy Specialists of Clemson Extension Service and will be based upon the job done in producing feed, herd management, method of production and the average production per cow for the year.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

PROFIT IN GRAZING

Mr. Clarence Senn, Dairyman of the Newport Community, has this spring quite a remarkable demonstration of a winter grazing crop which he sowed for his dairy herd. He sowed 20 acres early in the fall, using two bushels of oats, two bushels of barley per acre, sowing this two ways, and applying in addition about 15 to 20 pounds of Crimson clover per acre. This area was limed last fall with about 3000 pounds of ground limestone per acre and about 100 pounds of an 0-10-10 fertilizer was applied under the grain. It was top dressed this spring about the first of March with 175 pounds of nitrate, about half of which was T.V.A. nitrate and half nitrate of soda.

Mr. Senn states that grazing was begun on this cover crop last November and 50 to 60 head of cows grazed on it for about twenty days, up to about March 1, the time when soda was applied. The cows was then allowed to graze on about eight acres and twelve acres was left to cut for hay. It appears now that this twelve acres will produce a yield of around two tons of fine hay per acre. The cost of the fertilizer, lime and seed on this grazing crop amounted to about \$20.00 per acre.

Mr. Senn is one of the T.V.A. demonstrators in the county cooperating with the Extension Service in demonstrating the value of lime and phosphate as key materials for soil building the the production of grazing crops, pastures, soil building crops and other crops. This twenty acres was formerly treated with 220 pounds of Triple Superphosphate per acre, supplied by the Government. Practically all of Mr. Senn's farm has now been treated with this Government T.V.A. Triple Superphosphate and has been limed and is being rapidly brought into a state of high productivity.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

A small but very deeply interested group of beekeepers met with Mr. Ned Provost, Clemson Extension Bee Specialist, and L. W. Johnson, County Agent, Friday night at the Court House. Discussion of bee problems was informal and actively participated in by all beekeepers. Mr. Ned Provost is bee specialist of some thirty or more years experience and is thoroughly familiar with all phases of bee keeping and bee management and honey marketing was discussed from practically all angles.

The question of injury to bees from spray material in peach orchards was discussed and Mr. Provost stated that if the spray program is followed by the orchardists and poison spray put on at the proper time bees will be very little effected. Sprays or dust that contain arsenate and are delayed to blooming time of vetch constitutes the greatest hazard to bees. It was brought out that bees are of benefit in pollination of orchard and especially for certain varieties, and that they are very necessary to apple orchards. Practically all garden and truck crops need bees for pollination. There is something like 150 beekeepers in York County, the none are very large, quite a bit of honey is produced. The field for expansion in this line is very considerable. The problem is proper management of bees, prevent them from getting disease and to get high honey production. There is a big market for honey in this section as great quantities are shipped in here from the north which the southern growers might well produce.

There will be a bee short course at Clemson College August 21, 22 and 23 and several of the group attending the meeting plan to attend the short course. Tentative plans were made for perfecting a county association of bee keepers and Mr. W.D. Thomson was elected as chairman and Mr. E. S. Wallace and other beekeepers assisting to interest bee growers in this association. Date for next meeting has not yet been set.

L. W. Johnson, County Agent

ORDER FERTILIZER EARLY

The present outlook of the fertilizer situation seems to indicate that there will be sufficient material for the mixed fertilizer trade but there is a very serious danger of transportation problems. If farmers wait until near planting season to order fertilizer, the already over-taxed transportation system of the country may not be able to move so great a volume in so short a time. Also there is the problem of mixing and of storage of fertilizer, as fertilizer mixing companies are short-handed like all other industries and it will wonderfully facilitate the handling of fertilizer by both mixers and local dealers if farmers could place their orders early and distribute the handling and mixing of fertilizers over a much longer season. Also it will insure the farmer getting his needs supplied and of having a considerable job done when the time comes for preparation to plant. Farmers are therefore urged to order their fertilizer and get it on the farm as early as possible.

The liberal use of fertilizer is another point that should be seriously considered this year. The lack of labor will greatly reduce the number of acres that can be tilled on the farm and every acre upon which scarce and high-priced labor is expended should yield its maximum. This is simple economy and the extra food and feed produced is likely to be greatly needed for the war effort. Maximum yields cannot be obtained without liberal and efficient applications of fertilizer, so this is a year when it appears that plenty of fertilizer should be used. A bulletin has been prepared by the Agronomy Division of Clemson College on Wartime Fertilizer Recommendations for South Carolina which will be helpful in selecting the best fertilizer formulas for the different crops from the limited number of formulas available. Copy of this bulletin can be obtained from the county agent's office or from Clemson College.

L. W. Johnson, County Agent.

PURCHASE SEED EARLY

One of the food products most needed in great quantity for our army is whole milk and farmers are being paid a subsidy for its production. Whole milk production is something that just must be planned for months ahead to insure a good feed and pasture program and one of the weak links in the program in this section is grazing crops for summer months to tide the dairy cattle over the period of dry upland pasture.

Pearl millet has been found about the best summer grazing crop for the Piedmont section but shortage of seed has been a limiting factor in its use. Farmers who need a summer grazing crop should secure seed for sowing of this crop now before the limited supply is exhausted. Millet should be sown about corn planting time or early enough to come in as soon as winter grazing crop of grain is exhausted and it should be sown where it will be convenient to graze in the summer, that is, where cows can be turned off and on to graze a few hours each day. At least one-fourth to one-half acre per cow of good land should be planted. Sow 35 pounds of seed per acre on well prepared seed bed and use 300 to 400 pounds per acre of good fertilizer. This should produce controlled grazing from 90 to 100 days where the cattle are turned off and on and grazing is properly controlled. Millet is well liked by cattle and stands dry weather well. It is advisable not to sow millet too close to small grain as chinch bugs may attack it after the grain has been cut. One of the main points to consider is buy seed early before the limited supply is exhausted.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

The York County One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association is organized to standardize the variety grown, keep a good supply of pure seed, grow a good staple, get good gin preparation and, if desired, obtain free government grading service. The 100 strains of the variety selected are all eligible, or we may use any of the 100 Wilt Resistant strains where needed. The ginnors of York County are cooperating wholeheartedly in assisting the farmers to carry out these aims to help them in obtaining and keeping pure seed and in doing a good job of ginning cotton.

When a farmer asks his ginner to take sample of his cotton and send it in for government grading, regulations require this year that he shall draw a truly representative sample out of each side of the bale. This means that the sample must be cut from each side of the bale after it is ginned. The farmer may request this service or not as desired. The report card on sampling should give the grade and staple of the cotton, preparation, price and loan value.

The farmer should help the ginner do a good job of ginning by following these suggestions from our Extension gin specialist.

1. Do not pick cotton green but pick just as soon as it is ready if possible.
2. Do not pick cotton wet or try to gin it wet.
3. Pick clean without as little trash as possible.
4. Do not mix bad cotton with good cotton.
5. Do not hurry the ginner and make him gin it too fast.
6. Do not ask the ginner to gin it too close.

The ginner cannot be expected to do the best job unless the above points are observed. Close ginning puts too many short fibres and specks of seed coat in the sample.

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and do not mix varieties. They prefer cotton grown from one good variety, not several varieties mixed.

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The cotton industry faces a critical situation after the war - competition of synthetics such as rayon and nylon. We do not want to entirely lose our cotton industry with hundreds of millions of dollars invested in it. The 1944 report of the York County One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association, of all gins in the county, 8489 samples sent in, indicated 93% of York County's cotton was one inch staple and better, mostly better. It showed that York County gins had done a much better job of ginning on the whole (preparation) than the average for the gins of the state. That was a fine record. Let's keep improving, standardize our variety, keep it pure, and have our cotton better prepared for the market.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

COTTON SEED TREATMENT

All cotton seed used for planting should be treated to help insure a good stand by warding off such fungus diseases as sore-shin or damping off. Mr. W. C. Nettles, Entomologist of Clemson College, with others, has done a good deal of experimental work on seed treatment. One of the simplest and most convenient ways to treat the seed is to put them in a 55 gallon oil drum and to put in with the seed six ounces of 2% Ceresan for every two bushels of seed. The drum can then be slowly revolved about two minutes or thirty times. This will thoroughly mix the Ceresan with the seed. Where large amount of seed are to be treated a special treater can be constructed with the oil drum placed on two wooden horses with a handle to turn it. Anyone wishing a diagram of this seed treater can obtain same at the county agent's office. Seed should be treated out in the open and care taken not to breathe the dust which is produced by the treatment.

If seed were treated last year and not planted but kept over until this season, they should be given a germination test to see if they will germinate, as the material with which they were treated might destroy germination. All planting seed should be tested for germination anyway before planting and they can be mailed in direct to the state office, or the county agent's office will be glad to send them off if samples are brought in to the office.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

Several thousand people attended the cotton picker demonstration held near Smith's Turnout November 20. The attendance was not only from York County but from many adjoining counties in North and South Carolina. These people showed a far keener interest in the development of this piece of farm machinery than in any that has ever been shown, realizing that the future of the cotton industry in this section may depend largely upon producing and harvesting it with machinery.

The machine demonstrated that it can pick the cotton clean from the stalk. It cannot pick cotton up off the ground and a considerable percent of the cotton in the field picked had already fallen out. Dr. H. P. Cooper stated that picking by machine lowered the grade from one to one and a half grades and the cost for picking with machine was around \$10 per bale. The machine has a capacity of from 6 to 9 bales per day depending upon the cotton. Speed of machine is from two to three miles per day depending on thickness of cotton. It can pick cotton up to about five feet in height and can be handled practically any place that a tractor can be handled. For successful picking the rows should be of uniform width about 42 inches so wheels of tractor will not be on either row in picking. The basket on machine can carry over half a bale at a time and can be automatically dumped into a truck with no handling by hand.

Dr. H. P. Cooper of the Clemson Experiment Station which owns this machine stated that cotton should be picked early when a part of it is open just as it would by hand and the remainder ^{picked} just as soon as it is open to get the best grade and to insure the least loss. Cotton picked this way will not be as trashy as cotton picked after it has been open too long.

The machine picks one row but a representative of the company that

manufactures then states that two-row machines will be built when lighter metals can be obtained in quantities. There is no promise of these machines in quantities, however, until 1917. Many of the farmers present expressed desire to purchase a machine as soon as they are available.

L. W. Johnson,
County Agent.

Inquiries are often received from farmers and home gardeners as to just how compost or synthetic manure may be made and what materials to use. Since the making of compost is one means of utilizing the materials around a place that might otherwise go to waste it is well to have a compost pile available to save materials for plant food that would otherwise be lost.

Forest leaves, pine needles, grain straw, grass, corn stalks, and similar materials furnish the carbohydrate food for bacteria. By supplying the nitrogen as sulphate of ammonia, phosphorus as acid phosphate, and neutralizing the acids with limestone, bacterial decay can be hastened to consume about one-fourth to one-third of the usual time.

The proportions of these materials are approximately 45 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 40 pounds of limestone, and 15 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate. Strict adherence to these proportions is not necessary. The only caution is not to use more than twice as much limestone as sulphate of ammonia.

In preparing such compost, pack down a layer of litter about one foot deep, sprinkle heavily with the fertilizer mixture, using at least 50 pounds per ton of dry litter, and scatter a few shovels full of manure to inoculate with the decay bacteria. If possible, wet down with water. Place on this layer other layers of material similarly treated until the pile is about six feet high. On top of the pile place one or two inches of soil to weight down the pile. Keep the sides of the pile strait, with the center of the pile lower than the edges. Under average farm conditions water for wetting down the layers of material is not conveniently at hand. For this reason the pile should not be built any higher than can be wet through by a normal rainfall. Grain, straw, and forest leaves treated in this manner should be sufficiently decayed to put on fields in three months.